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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

The News.

The House of Representatives yesterday took a step backwards. The Speaker decided that Mr. Ruffin had a right to have his name entered upon the journal as having voted for Printer on the day the election of Mr. Ford was declared. This decision made a tie vote, and consequently no election. The House then proceeded to another ballot for Printer, without a successful result, Mr. Ford lacking four votes of an election. We have no dispatches after this vote.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention met at Madison yesterday and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention, headed by Carl Schurz. They were instructed to support Gov. Seward as the Republican nominee for President.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention met at Reading yesterday, George N. Smith of Cambria, an "Anti-Lecompton Democrat," was elected President of the Convention, by a vote of 68, to 58 for Wm. P. Schall.

NORTH MARKET HALL.

There will be a great Republican Mass Meeting at the North Market Hall this evening.

Hon. T. J. Turner, of Freeport, Hon. W. H. Herndon, of Springfield, and other able speakers are expected to address the meeting.

ORGANIZE.

Organize defensively for the protection of the polls where American citizens want to deposit their votes, and for the prevention of illegal voting. Let there be no delay!

EXTRA POLICE FORCE.

It is demanded of the city authorities that a large efficient and reliable police force be organized for the protection of the polls, and that demand must be complied with!

FORTY COTS.

Forty cots, no doubt intended for the accommodation of imported Irish voters, have been laid down in the house, No. 190 State street. There is a blacksmith's shop in the lower part of the building, which is occupied by an Irishman.

FROM THE POOR HOUSE.

Every Irishman in the poor house, who is able to hobble, has been persuaded to come to town to vote. Live on the charity of Americans, to beat Americans away from the polls and to stuff the ballot boxes with illegal votes—that's the Irish rule. Look out for the imported paupers.

NO HESITATION.

What Republican can hesitate when the evidences of great intended frauds, to be perpetrated by an imported Irish vote, are accumulating so thick on every hand! Fall into line, if for nothing else, for the protection of the inestimable right of every American citizen to be heard at the polls.

COTS FOR AN IRISH SALOON.

A wagon loaded with cots was sent yesterday to the Tremont House, where their arrival created no little surprise. The driver said Mr. David Gage was responsible. We do not doubt it; but the beds were intended for a well-known Irish saloon, in which they will accommodate each an imported Democratic voter!

WILL DO IT AGAIN!

At a recent election, at more than one Ward, Irish Catholic priests repeatedly walked up and down the line of voters awaiting their turn, to examine the tickets in the hands of the Irish voters. They will do so again. This importation of votes by which the Republican majority in this city is threatened, is doubtless the work of the priests; and they will see to it that their men do not get hold of the wrong ticket. Mark the prediction!

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

There never was a time in our city politics when personal influence could be more profitably employed. That influence should be wisely and energetically used. Relying upon what may be the real grievances of some Republicans, and the supposed indifference or personal hostility of others, our adversaries hope to win by appealing to prejudice and fomenting divisions in our ranks. But it will be impossible for them by such means, or any other, to turn the attention of any real Republican from the great issues at stake in this canvass. The politics of the State and measurably those of the Nation, are largely involved in the result. The author of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the man who for the basest of purposes has fomented all the sectional jealousies that agitate the country, and who now proposes the enactment of a Sedition Law, intended to open the prison doors of the country to receive the "Black Republicans"—that man of all other things most needs an indorsement from Chicago. It is for this purpose that our streets are crowded with hordes of imported Irish voters. Fellow citizens, use that personal influence which you all possess, to thwart the schemes of these enemies to our freedom.

LATER FROM THE STRAITS.

Our Grand Traverse correspondent writes from Northport, dated February the 15th, that the lake in that region is entirely frozen over The ice in Traverse Bay is sixteen inches thick, and very heavy in the Straits. The weather is very cold, the thermometer standing fifteen degrees below zero, and wind blowing hard from the Northwest. He reports provisions as being very short, and feed for cattle scarce—both men and cattle on short allowance.

Insurance on the Lakes.

The Board of Lake Underwriters, which has been holding its sixth annual session in New York, adjourned on Friday, to meet again on the third Monday of February next, in that city. No material change of rates of lake insurance was made, except as effected by the classification of property. So the organization continues about the same as last year. Capt. E. P. Dorr, John N. Gardner, and John D. Jones, were elected the Executive Committee, and D. P. Dobbins, Secretary.

The Late Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D.

Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., whose death took place on the 25th ult., has filled a Professorship in Yale College since 1817. Previous to that time the deceased was a tutor in Yale, a which college he graduated in 1810. From 1817 to 1839 he was Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory; in the latter year he was transferred to the Chair of Pastoral Theology in the Theological Department, which position he retained until his death. In 1820 Prof. Goodrich was elected to the Presidency of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., but declined the position. The deceased has published a number of books, including a Greek Grammar, Latin Lessons and Greek Lessons. The unabridged Webster's Dictionary was published under the revision and enlargement of Prof. Goodrich, whose wife we believe, was the daughter of Dr. Noah Webster. The deceased also published a volume of Select Speeches from the most eminent British orators of the last two centuries.

Prof. G. was born October 23, 1790; his father being Elizur Goodrich, who was also Tutor in Yale College, and subsequently Professor of Law in the same College.

☞ The Democratic members of the Washington Territorial Legislature have nominated General Harvey for the Presidency.

☞ Dr. Rice's third letter in reply to Rev. Mr. Wolcott, will be found on the second page.

A New Organ of Democracy.

The Chicago *Herald* having passed into new hands, made its bow yesterday to the Chicago public under the editorial charge of E. W. McComas, Esq., late Lieut. Governor of the State of Virginia. Mr. Everett, whose vigorous pen has rendered the *Herald* somewhat famous as an organ of the present National Administration, retires from the establishment. Henceforth the paper, we are assured, will look to an united Democracy for its patronage, claiming to be the organ of neither faction. We part from Mr. Everett with regret; for we have always recognized in him not only the vigorous journalist, but the courteous gentleman also. We welcome Gov. McComas to his new field of labor, trusting that however much we may differ with that gentleman politically, our personal relations will always be of the most amicable character.

The following paragraphs, taken from the *Herald* of yesterday, explain the reasons of the change:

To the conservative intelligence of the Democracy of Chicago, it has for a long time been apparent, that the safety and welfare of the Democratic party required the establishment of an additional organ of Democratic Thought and Democratic Principles in our city. It has been for some time manifest to all, that the party in our city is ruled and guided, not by the wisdom of the *whole party*, but by the follies of a small and irresponsible junto. The age, experience, talents and worth of the party have been ignored, or snubbed and disregarded. The will of the party has been unconsulted and unrepresented. Its government has been secret and jesuitical. Its political action has been confined to the recording of the edicts of its self-constituted rulers.

This *undemocratic* domination, at all times insufferable to American freemen, is rendered doubly intolerable to the Democracy of Chicago, by the fact that it emanates from the only organ of democratic thought which reaches the great mass of our people. That organ not satisfied with the position of "organ of the party," seeks to rule and control it on all occasions, and at all hazards to its welfare. Men who dare differ from it in opinion, or refuse to submit tamely to its dictation, must remain alike *impotent and unheard*.

The want of a new Democratic organ in Chicago has been long felt by the best men of the party. They have heretofore borne this want with incomparable, if not commendable patience. Recent developments have rendered it clear that the self-constituted wire-pullers dare not only dictate to politicians, but to boldly override the voice of the people after it has been fairly and clearly expressed, and to ostracise those who dare to differ with them in opinion. The establishment of a new paper now became a prime necessity to the safety as well as development and union of the party. Accordingly a number of life-long, true and tried Democrats, without reference to their personal preferences or shades of opinion, have purchased the "CHICAGO HERALD," and have determined, under entirely new management and control, to issue a Democratic paper that will no longer permit the Democracy of Chicago to remain in its present impotent vassalage. The new paper will be as promptly as practicable enlarged to the size of a first-class daily paper.

This language needs no glossary to make it intelligible. The setting aside of Mr. McCormick by the Chicago *Times*, after that gentleman had incurred the labor and expense requisite to carry the primary meetings, seems to have been the feather which broke the camel's back.

A Child Saved from the Burning of the "Griffith," on Lake Erie in 1850—Where is She?

Most of our readers will remember the terrible calamity of June 17th, 1850, when the steamer Griffith took fire about fourteen miles east of Cleveland, and about three hundred persons perished in the flames or by drowning. Among the unhappy victims were several members of a family named Reed, who were removing from Monroe County, N. Y., to Michigan. It was supposed at the time that every one of the family perished in the disaster, but recent information leads to the belief that one little girl four years of age was rescued and taken to Michigan. Her friends have been anxiously but unavailingly endeavoring to trace her out. If any of our readers can give any information in regard to the lost child, they will be doing a great service by communicating it at once.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE CITY.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—JOHN WENTWORTH.
For Treasurer—A. HARVEY.
For Attorney—JOHN LYLE KING.
For Collector—JOHN RABER.
For Marshal—IVER LAWSON.
For Surveyor—GEORGE W. WILSON.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.
South Division—PETER WOLF.
North Division—GEORGE KNERR.
West Division—WM. M. DUNN.

WARD. ALDERMEN.	CONSTABLES.
First—WILLIAM COLBY.	CHAS. F. CHILSON.
Second—J. M. VAN OSDEL.	J. COURTWRIGHT.
Third—HIRAM JOY.	R. E. COOK.
Fourth—L. LAMPERTZ.	E. ADCOCK.
Fifth—R. H. FOSS.	R. CARTHEW.
Sixth—J. W. COBB.	A. KOVATS.
Seventh—G. S. HUBBARD.	HENRY HAHNS.
Eighth—J. G. MACLAY.	MOSES F. HARRIS.
Ninth—ELI BATES.	SAM. A. ELLIS.
Tenth—JOHN SHULGEN.	ANTHONY OTTO.

☞ For Police and various city matters see Fourth Page.

☞ Gilbert & Sampson will sell this morning at 9½ o'clock, at their store, No. 82 Lake street, a large and fine assortment of Household Furniture, &c.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A woman named Mrs. Fern is in this city in search of her husband, Daniel Fern, lately from Jackson, Mich. Should this meet his eye he can find her by calling at the City Marshal's office.

GARDENERS' SOCIETY.—The Gardeners' Society will hold a meeting at their hall in Metropolitan block this evening. Subject for discussion—Culture of the grape, and pruning and girdling. The meeting is free to all.

THE NINE CITY FATHERS DISCHARGED.—In the Circuit Court yesterday Judge Manierre dismissed the matter in which nine of the Aldermen were brought before him on a charge of contempt in disregarding by their votes the injunction in the Clark street Bridge Case.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK—NEW FIRM.—In another column will be found the announcement of a new firm, comprising, however, well known names, in a branch of Iron manufacture, largely on the increase in this city. See the card of Messrs. Decrect & Co.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—The funeral of Jesse R. Langdon will be attended from the South Congregational Church on Rio Grande street, near the Car Works, this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, instead of from his late residence as heretofore announced.

☞ We want work in a stable or at any handy job, for a fine young man lately from England. He worked ten years for Frank Crassley, of Halifax, who has given him an excellent written character. Apply to the Ministry at Large, 169 Randolph street, up stairs.

BLANEY HALL.—The dedication of this new Masonic Hall took place yesterday afternoon. The Grand Master of Masons, Dr. Buck, presided. The beautiful Hall was open to those in possession of Tickets after 2 P. M. In the evening a grand Ball and Banquet in honor of the event, came off at the Briggs House.

LECTURE.—Dr. Deville will give a lecture at Metropolitan Hall, by desire, on Wednesday evening, March 7th, on the subject of "Happiness." The capabilities of this gentleman need no comment on our part, and we have no doubt that the exertions of the Committee to secure for him a large attendance will be very successful.

A CORRECTION.—A statement in our columns yesterday does injustice to "Long John," the steam fire engine, which we did not intend. The "Little Giant" did not pass her on the way to the State street fire on Tuesday. For promptness in handling, she is never beaten, and we have no desire to diminish her well earned laurels.

WORKMEN'S STRIKES.—We learn that there is a strike among the coopers, and that meetings have been held which have called together large numbers of these mechanics. It will be instructive for workmen of all classes to borrow a leaf of experience from the great Shoe Strike in Massachusetts. The Boston *Journal* says:

As an illustration of the condition of the shoe trade at the present time, it may be stated that women's shoes of the style for which the strikers demand *thirty-three* cents simply for making, have been sold in this city the present week for *thirty* cents per pair by the case.

Inauguration of the New Rooms of the Board of Trade.

ADDRESS OF JULIAN S. RUMSEY, ESQ.

Description of the Rooms, Decorations, &c.

According to announcement the inauguration of the new rooms of the Chicago Board of Trade took place yesterday evening, where were assembled about four or five hundred citizens of all classes.

About half-past seven o'clock, Julian S. Rumsey, Esq., President of the Board, took the chair, supported by Stephen Clary, Esq., Vice President. After the meeting was called to order, the President delivered an able and instructive address, in which he gave a history of the various institutions of the same kind in England and America, as well as a faithful history of the rise and progress of the Chicago Board of Trade. Below we give a full report of the latter part of the address, which will be found highly interesting:

ADDRESS OF JULIAN S. RUMSEY, ESQ.

The first record of any proceedings connected with our Board of Trade reads as follows: "At a meeting of merchants and business men, called by public notice for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade for the City of Chicago, and held at the Prairie Exchange on Monday the 13th day of March, 1848," it was

Resolved, "That the growing importance of the trade and commerce of this city demands the establishment of a Board of Trade for their better regulation, and that we now proceed to organize one."

The draft of a Constitution was submitted and adopted, and a committee appointed to solicit the signatures of the business men of the city.

At two or three subsequent meetings in the following month, a code of By-Laws was adopted, a committee appointed to ascertain where a room could be procured, and the following list of officers elected:

Mr. GEO. SMITH, President.
Mr. CHAS. WALKER, 1st Vice President.
Mr. J. P. CHAPIN, 2d Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

G. S. Hubbard,	G. Beers,
E. S. Wadsworth,	W. S. Gurnee,
Geo. Steel,	J. H. Reed,
Thos. Richmond,	R. K. Rogers,
John Rogers,	I. H. Burch,
H. G. Loomis,	A. H. Burley,
G. F. Foster,	J. S. Reed,
R. C. Bristol,	W. B. Ogden,
J. H. Dunham,	O. Lunt,
Thos. Dyer,	Thos. Hale,
G. A. Gibbs,	E. H. Haddock,
Jno. H. Kinzie,	I. V. Germain.
L. P. Hilliard,	

Mr. Smith declining to serve as President, Mr. Thomas Dyer was elected in his place, and at the same meeting the committee reported that a room could be procured on South Water street, at an annual rent of $110, which room was rented and used by the Board.

The Board was now fully organized and ready for business, but although Mr. Thos. Richmond had offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That so many of the members of this Board as feel interested, meet daily at its rooms from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., the hour and meeting to be called '*Change*.

And although several gentlemen used their utmost exertion to get up meetings on 'Change, their efforts were for a long time unsuccessful. Indeed, after the first effort to get the association into existence was over, there seems to have been little interest manifested regarding it. At the first semi-annual meeting held in October there were but six persons present, adjourning over for a week, fifteen appeared.

In the Treasurer's report, in 1851, he states that "there are 38 members of the Board," and as there was a good deal of difficulty in procuring funds to pay the before-mentioned rent of $110, he recommends that the members shall be assessed the sum of $4 each, annually.

At the annual meeting in 1852 the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were consolidated, and the compensation voted for doing the duty of both was the use of the Trade room as an office.

As late as April, 1853, Mr. Thos. Richmond moved that "the members meet on 'Change at the hour of 10 o'clock commencing next Monday morning."

It was also "moved that the Secretary procure simple dishes, and *refreshments*," which was adopted.

The latter resolution some of us know was carried out for that and some of the succeeding years, as an inducement to members to meet on 'Change for the transaction of business.

The necessity of some inducement will be apparent, when we refer to the record which was kept of the persons and transactions on 'Change. I read from the record.

July 9, 1851. Present, C. Walker. No transactions.
July 10, " Present, C. Walker, J. White, J. C. Walter.
July 11, " Present, O. Lunt.
" 13, " None present.
" 14, " "
" 15, " Present, C. Walker.
" 16, " None present.
" 17, " Present, J. C. Walter.
" 18, " None present.

During all these days there are no transactions recorded.

In fact, until about the years 1853 and '54 the Board of Trade seemed hardly to exist as an institution. Still there were many important matters before it for their consideration, and their action thereon, and their perpetuation of the organization has been of great benefit to the business interests of the city, and the Northwest. During the last six years, however, the rapid advancement made in the prosperity of this Board of Trade, is perhaps unparalleled in the history of any similar institution in the world. From the comparatively insignificant position which it then occupied, it has attained at this time one of which we may well be proud.

The amount of the monied value of the transactions of this Board are enormous, and were they to be computed for one year, the sum would seem fabulous, the transactions on 'Change of single individuals, or firms, frequently exceeding $100,000 in a single day.

I am proud to say that, in my opinion, no where in the world is the same amount of business transacted so much dependent upon the honor of men, with so many temptations and opportunities for disagreements, where so little trouble occurs, as among the members of this Board.

Aside, however, gentlemen, from the daily business of the Board, it is thought that its influence and action conduces much to the knowledge and welfare of the business public of the country at large.

Among its recent acts it has procured a new and liberal charter from the Legislature, which will seemingly answer all possible requirements of the institution.

It has adopted a new code of rules and by-laws, which it is thought will answer all the desired ends and be satisfactory to its members.

It has instituted a system for the collection and daily publication of statistics, which are invaluable to its members, and of great interest at least to to the whole business public of the country.

It publishes annually a full report of the trade and commerce of the city, for the value of which publication it is only necessary to refer to one of the 7,000 copies which have just been published, and which have been, and will be circulated not only throughout the United States, but through the British Provinces and in Europe also. It has established a system of inspection for grain, lumber and other articles, without which it would be almost impossible to do the business now daily transacted with any degree of satisfaction.

Through its committees of Arbitration and Appeals, which are recognized by its charter as a Court, it has settled all or nearly all of the few (and I am happy in being able to say there have been but few) differences which have occurred among its members, thus saving long and expensive litigations.

It has, in conjunction with other similar institutions, considered and assisted in obtaining the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. It has recommended, after consideration, the construction of the Welland Railroad, the reduction of tolls on the Welland, and on the Illinois and Michigan Canals, remonstrated against the removal of the collector's office of the latter from this city to Bridgeport, and through its frequent petitions to our own government, and its frequent agitation of the subject been greatly instrumental in procuring what small sums have been appropriated for the Light House, and to improve the navigation of the Western Lakes. Through its instrumentality there is even now being pressed upon the consideration of the Senate of the United States an inquiry as to the whereabouts of the appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the Light House and Pier at the entrance of our Harbor, and which has not yet been expended.

Through its agency the sum of $700, subscribed by its members and other citizens, was recently expended upon the north pier of our harbor, to which fact the city is probably now indebted that the pier is not washed away, and the entrance to the harbor entirely obstructed.

With a view of improving the quality of the wheat grown in the section of country tributary to Chicago, it has contributed of its own funds nearly $800 for premiums on that cereal, and on machinery to clean it. This is a part of what this association has done; and the good, if good has been accomplished, redounds to the benefit of all, and not exclusively to the good of its members.

Many of the founders and first members of this body are still among us and in the prime of life; they, and perhaps the younger members also, will think it unnecessary for me to lecture them, but I cannot forbear upon this occasion from saying that it seems to me that every member owes a certain duty to the association which many, I fear, do not sufficiently appreciate. The enjoyment of all its privileges is not sufficiently compensated for by the payment of a portion of the expenses. Every member is morally bound to interest himself in the affairs, and work for the furtherance of the ends designed by the organization. To effect this members should be familiar with the Rules and By-Laws, and with the previous actions of the Board; should feel it a duty to attend its meetings, and thoroughly and promptly attend to such duties as may be assigned them.

A little more dignity of manner and business-like deportment on the part of some of the members on 'Change, would give a more favorable impression to strangers, and would certainly not injure the general reputation of the Board, and as it is entirely an association for business purposes and for the benefit of that interest, politics should never under any circumstances be discussed in its rooms.

The Preamble to the Rules and Regulations of our Board reads as follows:

"Having a desire to advance the commercial character and promote the manufacturing interests of the City of Chicago, and wishing to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade, establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages of the city, acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information, and with a view to avoid and adjust, as far as practicable, the controversies and misunderstandings which are apt to arise between individuals engaged in trade when they have no acknowledged rules to guide them—we, the undersigned, members of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, by virtue of the power in us vested by the preceding charter, do hereby agree to be governed by the following Rules and By Laws."

That being the object, the question arises whether we have accomplished, or are accomplishing it? To a certain extent we may answer [illegible]

I believe this is the only institution in the city to foster and protect its business interests, and the time has probably arrived when, as in other cities, some means will have to be used to that end, if we would retain our prominent business position. In most similar institutions to our own, of which I am cognizant, all of the different departments of trade, manufactures and commerce are represented. It is hardly so with ours. Our Board now consists of the goodly number of 540 members engaged about as follows:

As Produce Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour and Grain	381
Millers and Proprietors of Grain Elevators	22
Forwarders and Vessel Agents	17
Bankers and Insurance Agents	19
Lumber Merchants	13
Provision Dealers and Packers	11
Wholesale Grocers	9
Wholesale Dry Goods	5
Wholesale Hardware	3
Wholesale Crockery	2
Rail Road Agents	6
Manufacturers and Mechanics	2

The balance are employed in various occupations.

This does not fairly represent the great business interests of Chicago, and does not put such power and influence in our hands as *could* be exerted, if many of the interests were more fairly represented.

I know of no reason why it is not greatly for the interest of every railroad company doing business in Chicago to be represented in this association. Nor why every considerable manufacturing or mechanical establishment, or every wholesale, dry goods, grocery, hardware, iron, or crockery merchant, or every lumber dealer, banker, insurance agent, provision packer, and hotel keeper in the city should not be equally represented.

On the contrary I know many and potent reasons why they all should.

With their influence joined with ours, I have no doubt whatever that our interests separately or collectively would be much promoted in many ways which I could readily enumerate, but which time will not permit me to speak of on this occasion.

Is it not entirely practicable, gentlemen, by a little exertion on our part to attain the object of which I speak? Let us at least try.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:—After having, during our career hitherto, been without a permanent habitation, and having had to put up with many inconveniences, we have at last, through the liberality of one of our members (Mr. Newhouse) secured these beautiful and convenient apartments for the permanent use of our Association.

We have met here upon this occasion with a view of dedicating them to the purposes for which they have been designed, *which we hereby do*.

The decorations on the sides of the hall are mainly designed to be symbolical of the trade and traffic which it is expected will be here transacted, and while at one end we have agriculture and commerce beckoning us onward, we have ever in our sight at the other the evenly-balanced scales of justice on the one hand, and liberty, which can only be retained through justice, on the other.

Let us try, gentlemen, so to conduct ourselves amid the whirl, and excitement, and the vicissitudes which we shall almost daily witness on these floors, that when we finally retire from them we shall take with us not only the much coveted affluence, but the respect and esteem of our fellow men.

S. Clary, Esq., in a short address, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to President Rumsey, and Messrs. Densmore, How and Tucker, of the Committee on decorating the rooms, for the able and artistic manner in which they have discharged their duty."

E. C. Larned, Esq., being called on, delivered an eloquent address, in which he paid a high tribute to the honor, integrity and character of the members of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Fairbanks offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board are especially due to John Newhouse, Esq., for the enterprize, taste, and liberality displayed in the construction of this hall."

Mr. Newhouse being called on made a few pertinent remarks and introduced Richard T. Merrick, Esq., who, on being called for, stepped forward and delivered a very beautiful impromptu speech, which was well received.

S. H. Kerfoot, Esq., was then called forth, and after complimenting the members on the new rooms which were just being inaugurated, in a brief but pithy speech demonstrated that real estate was dependent entirely on commerce and manufactures for its value.

We are sorry that our space forbids us giving even a synopsis of the speeches delivered on the occasion. They were all excellent and much to the point.

After Mr. Kerfoot's speech the Board moved to adjourn, and after the meeting an excellent lunch was served up in the Board of Trade restaurant, in the same building, by Mr. Ostrander, which was duly appreciated by a majority of the attendants.

THE ROOMS.

The new Board of Trade Rooms comprise the entire second story of the new block recently erected on South Water street by John Newhouse, Esq., which is 150 feet in length and 48 feet deep. The main room, on which 'Change is to assemble daily, is 95 feet long, 47 feet wide, and 18 feet high, to which there are two entrances, one at the east and one at the west end of the building. There are no columns in the room, its supports consisting of iron girders. At the western end of the room are side doors opening into the telegraph office and water room. The former will contain all the usual appliances of that office, and will be open during exchange hours for the accommodation of the members of the Board. The latter room is furnished with marble basins, receptacles of water for the use of flour dealers in testing that commodity, and for other objects of utility. At the opposite end of the room are two corresponding apartments, the one fitted up for a reading room and the other to be occupied by the Secretary of the Board.

It is proper here to state that Mr. Newhouse owns the lot immediately west of the rooms, and as soon as the business of the city require, he will build an addition to the present erection, and thus extend the rooms to 190 feet in length.

DECORATIONS, &C.

The furniture of the Exchange room consists of sample tables for flour, grain, seeds, groceries, and other articles of merchandise; these will be all arranged in suitable order so as to keep every department of trade and commerce distinct.

The walls of the room are frescoed in a style and on a scale, which entirely places in the shade all other institutions of the kind in the United States. To a critical eye it appears as if there was "too much of it;" but the work is universally admired and the members generally are extremely well pleased with the efforts of the Directors.

Between each of the windows a niche has been left upon which is painted some device appropriate to the various branches of trade and commerce. At the centre of the north side of the room is the President's desk, a semi-circular and elevated table of oak, finely carved and grained. Over the desk is the Board of Trade seal, with the inscription, "Board of Trade of the City of Chicago," the whole surmounted by a beautifully painted eagle. The various panels are filled with the following subjects: A reaper, indicating the grain trade; a loom, for manufactures; a Phenix soaring from the fire, for insurance; a canal boat, for inland transportation; a cattle scene for the provision trade; a propeller under full headway, for lake transportation; the sch. Dean Richmond, gallantly plowing the Atlantic, typical of inter-oceanic trade; a saw-mill for the lumber trade; and a beaver, cautiously stealing down to the water's edge, emblematic of the fur interests of Chicago. In the alcoves at either end of the room are niches filled with large sized representations of Justice, with her scales, Liberty with her fasces, Ceres rejoicing in the harvest, and commerce typified by a mariner grasping a flag. Over each of the smaller apartments are emblems suggestive of their character. Thus, Jove, seated above the world, hurls his lightning over the telegraph office; a newsboy is crying his papers over the reading room, and a careless collection of papers, books and writing materials crowns the Secretary's room.

Over the two main entrances are representations of Chicago as it was and as it is, while between the arched caps of the double windows are various significant emblems. The ceiling is beautifully frescoed, the details and shades of which are worked up admirably. This beautiful specimen of artistic work was the design of Julian S. Rumsey, Esq., the President of the Board, together with the committee, Messrs. How, Densmore, Tucker, and the proprietor and artists. The latter are Messrs. Gottig and Fritz, No. 50 Dearborn streets. They are certainly deserving of great praise for the very artistic and elegant manner in which they have executed these decorations.

The names of those who have been instrumental in perfecting this noble building, are John M. Van Osdell, architect; Edward Price, mason; Foot and Rice, carpenters; A. T. Merriman, stone; John Champion, painting and graining; Gottig and Fritz, frescoeing and decorating; John Hughes, plumbing; James McGinley, gasfitting and N. S. Bouton, iron work.

It is not inappropriate to note that so "buoyant" was the feeling among the members of the Board on the occasion of their new rooms, that though the market on the old 'Change was decidedly dull, a transaction took place in the new rooms in the evening at an advance of ½c per bushel—1,000 bushels No. 1 Corn being sold at 46c in store.

THE OTTAWA RESCUE CASE.

Trial of John Hossack of Ottawa, in the United States District Court at Chicago, Hon. Judge Drummond Presiding.

SECOND DAY—OPENING BY COUNSEL.

The Testimony.

The United States Court Room gave a much larger attendance yesterday, the second day of the hearing of the well-known Ottawa Rescue Case, both from the number of witnesses suppœnaed and in attendance, and of spectators.

OPENING BY U. S. DIST. ATTORNEY FITCH.

The opening on the part of the people was made by U.S. Dist. Attorney Fitch. He remarked that this was a case brought under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. He briefly referred to the origin of the law as based on the compromises on which the Constitution was founded. He read the portions of the law alleged to have been violated by the defendant, and the penalties, which latter he said were the lightest known to Criminal law of the United States.

In the indictment two of the four original counts have been quashed, the second and third remaining under which the defendant is arraigned. In these it is alleged that the slave "Jim," of one Richard Phillips of Missouri in September 1859 was a fugitive and was by his master reclaimed in this State and brought before the proper authorities at Springfield, Ill.; that this slave "Jim" was in the month of October rescued by defendant acting with other citizens of Ottawa, from the custody of Isaac R. Albright a Deputy U. S. Marshal. The third count is substantially the same, with the use of the words "aided to escape."

The people will prove that the slave was the property of Mr. Phillips of Missouri; that he escaped in September 1859, and subsequently his master found the slave was in jail in Union county, arrested under the Black Laws of the State, an arrest with which Mr. Phillips had nothing to do, but of which accidental fact he availed himself in the recovery of his property.

The District Attorney very fully reviewed the facts the people are prepared to establish, which will however come out duly in the evidence.

MR. ARNOLD'S OPENING FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Arnold commenced by referring to the high character of the defendant and his social position.

Mr. Hossack is arraigned here for doing that which but for this law would receive the commendation of every one, even the District Attorney himself. Grecians, Hungarians and all mankind have our sympathy in these struggles for liberty, but in this case aiding a man in the attempt to secure his liberty is constituted a crime. This is the character of the offence and of the law.

In this case proof must be so clear and so conclusive that there must not be a scintilla of doubt. This statute is of a class that must be strictly construed, and must always be construed in favor of liberty. The issue in this case is as to whether the parties who were attempting to take this man out of this State were attempting to kidnap, or whether they were acting under the law.

I shall start with the principle held up by the Chief Justice himself:

"Every man, black or white, on the soil of the State of Illinois is presumed to be free."

Yet men without process seize men, and this was the character of the arrest of the negro Jim.

We have statutes against kidnapping with a penalty of from 1 to 7 years. We shall show you the arrest of Jim without process and an attempt to kidnap him, and these men did what they did to set a man at liberty illegally detained.

Here was a man supposed to be free. He is arrested without process in a free State. They attempt to take him into the State of Missouri. The question is, how far they were protected under the Fugitive Slave Law? It is for them to show they were protected, and that they have complied with the laws of the United States. We ask the jury to cause this man to prove his right and legal title to the negro. If a man is illegally restrained of his liberty any one aiding him to escape is performing a duty.

If Mr. Hossack believed and had good reason to believe the man illegally restrained, he had good reason to interfere, and not to be deemed a crime.

The first and fourth counts have been quashed as bad, two counts remain charging him "rescuing" and aiding to "escape." The prosecution must establish that on Sept. 4th the negro Jim was the property of Phillips.

Also that Isaac N. Albright was on the 19th of October a Deputy Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois, and the evidence of the defence will be that he was not then and was never duly qualified.

We think they will fail to establish that Corneau was an U. S. Commissioner, and that he issued a warrant, and a knowledge of all this must be proven upon defendant. I apprehend that the case, will from difficulties of a legal character, never reach the jury, but if otherwise the prosecution must next prove that Hosack aided and abetted the escape, and that he knew the man was in the custody of the U. S. Marshal. There will be no controversy upon the law. Crime consists *in the intention*, and it must be shown that it was done under a knowledge. In case of Wellington, in Ohio, it was laid down that it must appear that the defendant knew that the fugitive was lawfully detained. So in the case of Driscoll. (3d McLean.)

Mr. Arnold closed with briefly presenting what the evidence in this case will show for the defense.

Mr. Knox asked that the witnesses of the defence be separated.

All the witnesses sworn for the defence were requested to withdraw from the Court Room.

THE TESTIMONY.

Richard Phillips sworn.—Reside in New Madrid County, Missouri; have lived there since 1820; am a farmer; I own a good many slaves have been farming since 1820; the boy Jim belonged to me; the 4th of September he was on a plantation of mine, 15 miles from where I lived; he then ran away with another slave; I first knew of his escape on Sept. 4th; first heard where he was on October 16th or 17th; heard he was in the jail at Jonesboro'; never heard where he was before that; Jim was a farm hand with the rest of the boys; my plantation is in Missouri; it is under my immediate control; it was from there he escaped; I had advertised him; I went to Jonesboro' and went to a public house; then went to the jail and inquired if there was a negro boy in the jail; they said there was; I went in and saw the boy Jim; says the jailor to the boy, "Who is that?" Jim said, "My master."

Mr. Goodwin, of defense, objected, and urged the ruling of Judge Wilson in the Ohio case, where the recognition by the slave was excluded.

The District Attorney urged the admissibility of the testimony.

Mr. Knox, of defence, said the proof of the property was material here. Now the declarations of a negro, even under oath, cannot be admitted against a white man, and here is the admission of a negro not under oath in a material question that tells against the defendant, Mr. Hossack.

The Court said the testimony is competent. The negro escaped. The man says he was his slave, he goes in pursuit of him, and what took place there is competent as a part of the transaction itself.

Mr. Knox objected to the naked declaration of the negro, not to any act of recognition as shaking hands, etc.

Phillips resumed.—I then had a conversation with Jim as to his partner who ran off with him; I was satisfied the nigger was mine, and I was prepared to prove it: the Sheriff said I could not have the negro, as he must go to Ottawa; I then went to Springfield, and thence to Ottawa; I went to Springfield to get a writ from the Marshal to take the boy Jim; I bought the boy Jim from Mrs. Gray, a sister of mine, for $1,000, some three or four years ago; he had lived with me till he ran away; I had entire control of him; I knew him well by sight; he was small, red-eyed, copper-colored, some twenty-eight or thirty years old; my sister raised him; I knew him from a child; can't say as to his hair.

I owned his father; he died in my possession; he was a half-breed, mother a black woman; both slaves; don't recollect who owned the mother; Harris owned her when she died; she was taken into Kentucky; Jim was a pretty good-looking boy; knew his features as well as those of one of my own children.

The negro I saw in the Jonesboro' jail was "Jim;" we called him Jim. Gray, because we follow up the rule of giving a nigger the name of the place where we buy him, and I bought him of Mrs. Gray; had nothing to do with Jim's confinement at Jonesboro'; did not know for what or by whom he was confined; the sheriff wouldn't let me have him; he said he must obey the *habeas corpus* at Ottawa; I opposed it, and said all I could; I made a demand of jailor and sheriff both; I went from Jonesboro' to Springfield; Mr. Albright was the jailor; I obtained a writ of the United States Commissioner at Springfield on my affidavit; I gave the writ to United States Marshal Dougherty, in Springfield; I went then to Decatur with this William Dougherty; we waited two or three hours till the cars came along with the negro, Albright and three of my sons; Dougherty went into the cars and talked with Albright; of my own knowledge know nothing what Dougherty did with the warrant; we came on to Ottawa; there were on the cars Mr. Albright, my three sons, the nigger, and some other men; don't recollect all; I objected to Albright's taking the nigger from Jonesboro'; I told him he was my property; I had nothing to do with the taking the nigger up to Ottawa.

The question whether the witness had made Albright his agent was objected to by defence, as having nothing to do with the present trial.

Mr. Arrington, for the People, said it was desired to show that the negro was taken by the the master's authority to Ottawa.

Mr. Goodwin—This is an entirely different issue from what we are here to try. The indictment charges a rescue from the U. S. Deputy Marshal, not from an agent of the master.

The Court—It is competent to show all that Mr. Phillips did or said in this connection. As to the effect of the same, the defence can have every opportunity on legal points.

Mr. Phillips resumed.—I requested Mr. Albright, at Ottawa, to take charge of the nigger; I said he had him in possession, and he must keep him; men came to me at Ottawa and used rough language; said the nigger would be run off; I said it was all in Albright's hands; I had very little conversation with Albright in the cars going up; was satisfied he had legal possession; we left Dougherty at Decatur; don't know what he did with the writ of my own knowledge.

The nigger was taken into the Court House; I went in after; sat down beside Judge Caton; he decided the negro was in the possession of the Marshal; I did not see the rescue; I went out and was sitting on the front steps; the nigger was in the Court room; I saw a man talking with the nigger; I observed to Judge Caton that the man oughtn't to talk to the nigger; there was a book-case near; the position of the nigger was then changed; the house was awfully crowded; don't know the man who spoke to the nigger; have not seen the man since to know him.

The negro Jim escaped without my consent; I never gave him permission to come; a proposition was made to me at Ottawa to buy the nigger; some gentlemen came to me in the street as I was going to the Court House and offered to buy the nigger; I said I would sell him for $1,000; a man, a Mr. Bull, said "we buy him through a company to liberate him; we will look around to see if we can get the money." He offered $500; nobody ever came to me after the rescue, to propose to pay me for the nigger.

Have never seen nor heard of the nigger since that day.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Arnold.—Dont recollect seeing Hossack, the defendant, on the day of the rescue; Mr. Bull said, I think, that he and the others had a salary for conveying negroes off, and "it has to be raised by a few of us, $25 apiece.

[At this point the evidence as to Mr. Bull's conversation was ruled out by the court.]

The father of Jim belonged to me; don't know who owned the mother when he was born; I first knew Jim when he was five years old; Harris then bought the mother and took her to Kentucky; Mrs. Gray bought Jim of Mr. Gray. Have no personal knowledge as to Mrs. Gray's title to him; it was 15 or 16 years ago in the then county of Scott; Mrs. Gray was then a widow; I bought Jim four or five years ago; I sent my son Dewitt to buy him; he brought me back a receipt for $1,000; the receipt is at home; it is the only written evidence of my title; it was not left at home by me intentionally; never had a partner in my life; never owned a negro jointly; when I bought Jim I don't know where he was; he couldn't have been out of the State; he was not in Jonesboro' jail at the time; may have heard since he had been in Jonesboro' jail before; he came into my possession the day I bought him; he never was out of my possession from that time.

Have no overseer; a negro once told me in Sept. that "Jim" had been across the river; Cairo is the nearest place in Illinois to my plantation; I live at the foot of No. 8; (Island in the Mississippi so numbered;) know nothing of it of my own knowledge; I had not seen him for two weeks before he ran away; saw him about August 1st; next saw him in Jonesboro jail; have no practice of giving slaves passes; it is contrary to orders for them to visit other plantations; there are weeks on my plantation that I never see my niggers at all; "Jim's" hair was curly like all niggers; he was about five feet seven; don't know about his white blood; never thought about it; perhaps he was about one-eighth; at Springfield I saw William Dougherty; doubtful if I should know him again; he was a young man, thirty or thirty-five; gave him the Commissioner's warrant in the office of the latter.

Don't remember seeing a man called Judge Davis at Bloomington; know B. G. Roots; don't remember if there was any conversation about taking the boy Jim off on the Alton Road at Bloomington; went up intending to go to Ottawa from Decatur; there were four or five in the party beside my three sons; we all had Derringer pistols; I didn't know Albright was coming; thought my sons would come up with the nigger; I enquired of the landlord at Decatur, who was to keep watch; the nigger had a rope tied around his arms; will not say his hands were not tied before him; at Ottawa we got off the cars; the rope was still on the nigger; think Albright led him; remember La Salle; did not hear there about excitement at Ottawa; am not positive that I did not talk with Roots and Bull about it; don't know that the nigger had a chain on him, nor if it was taken off at La Salle; never saw Mr. Hossack till yesterday; we stopped at Spicer's the "Geiger House;" as we passed through the street heard some one say to the nigger, "never mind boy, don't be scared, you are all right;" at Ottawa I inquired, "Is this an Abolition House? for I want a *Democratic Hotel*;" did not inquire for a Democratic Sheriff; never have seen Dougherty since I left him at Decatur.

I left home on Friday; this Ottawa hearing was the next Tuesday or Wednesday; I was induced to go to Jonesboro on information from Judge Riley, who lives near me, telling there was in jail a boy of mine; never heard of any advertisement of the boy in jail; I advertised him when he ran away. I said to Bull I had nothing to do with the nigger, now he was in Albright's charge; Mr. Cook came to me and asked for the papers; I told him to go to Albright, I had no control of him; can't remember all I said; Mr. Cook came to me, and said I want to see them papers; he said the nigger would be run off; I guaranteed the nigger would stay; I was scared myself, there were so many about and talking; didn't know if I mightn't be be taken off myself; I was treated with courtesy but that did not banish the scare. [Laughter, in which witness joined.] Mr. Cook was afraid the nigger would be run off by Albright; I hardly remember I was at Ottawa, I was so scared.

Never said since I came here that I had $4,000 to spend to convict these men; I said I had sold four niggers, and would sell four more to get the worth of my nigger, before I was done; the money is at Cape Giradeau.

Several lawyers have come to me here in Chicago, offering and wanting to come into the case, but I have refused to pay them anything.

Direct resumed.—I have commenced a civil action for the loss of my nigger; I have engaged counsel, and have said I would spend the sum named; I have never said anything about this prosecution in such connection; that is the original affidavit before the U. S. Commissioner, and bears my signature.

De Witt C. Phillips sworn.—Am son of last witness; reside with him; am past twenty-one; know the slaves; have purchased two for father; bought them four or five years ago; "Alf" and "Jim," from my aunt, Mrs. Gray, in Mississippi County; never knew the negro Jim before I bought him; I paid $1,000 shortly after; got the money of my father, and paid it to my aunt; brought the negro back the next day; last saw Jim a short time before he left; saw him frequently; was familiar with his appearance; he was copper colored, with negro hair; he was about five feet eight inches high; his only name was "Jim;" we never on our farm give a slave more than a Christian name; next saw him in Jonesboro jail; from Jonesboro we went to Ottawa; stayed in Ottawa three or four days; remained in Jonesboro while father went to Springfield; Mr. Albright, a Mr. Riley, Mr. Jones, Curtley, my brother, and another man whose name I do not recollect (he was a doctor's son), were in our party from Jonesboro; the negro was in Mr. Albright's custody; at Decatur father met us; a gentleman was with him, who came into the car and spoke to Mr. Albright, and gave him some papers; at Ottawa I did not see the rescue; I was on the steps; saw a carriage come up; have no personal knowledge of any of the facts; don't think I went into the Court-room; did not see the negro after he went in; the negro was my father's; he kept him on the plantation; my father has some property in Kentucky, just opposite our place in Missouri.

Cross-examined by Mr. Arnold. The boy's name was Jim; have heard him called Jim Gray; don't know how many slaves my father has; I think about sixty or seventy; he owns another Jim, who waited on him; we called him "*Yellow Jim*." Father bought Jim some years ago; never knew his father or mother; I bought him for father, paid the money and took a bill of sale; don't recollect who wrote it; neither of us wrote it. Riley is a farmer, who came to Jonesboro hunting for his runaway slave; Jones I don't know much about; don't know his occupation; have heard he was since dead; don't know who Curtley was; they came up with us voluntarily; they live at Anna, a mile from Jonesboro. We staid at Jonesboro two days before we started for Ottawa; expected to meet father on the way; I bought the tickets; I believe we paid through to Lasalle; Albright bought Jim's ticket and his own; I bought no ticket at Bloomington.

Met father at a place I dont recollect. There were seven in our party besides Jim; I had a Colt's revolver I got from my younger brother after I left home; think he had no pistol; Jim was tied and had a trace chain on one of his legs, and Albright had hold of it in his hand; his arms were tied behind him with a rope; I saw them tied; think father met us at the cars in the morning just before day; don't know when the chain was taken off Jim; don't know if it was taken off at Lasalle; did not hear of the Berkeley excitement at Ottawa until after the trial began in Ottawa; Mr. Wm. Albright had the custody of Jim all the way to Ottawa; he was placed in no one else's custody at Ottawa.

We stayed at Jonesboro while father went to Springfield to see the Marshal, then we were to meet him on the cars.

Direct renewed.—The nigger was best known by the name of "Jim."

Mr. Arnold here asked the Court to strike out from the testimony all the parole evidence as to this sale, on the ground that there is in existence better evidence in writing not produced.

The Court.—If there is any parole evidence as to the contents of a written bill of sale, I think it inadmissible and should exclude it.

Mr. Arnold.—That is hardly as far as we wish to go. Here is evidence as to a final result of transaction between parties, embodied in writing, and parole evidence is inadmissible. The change of property is in writing. The delivery, as the boy coming to the plantation can be in parole.

The Court.—I do not understand there can be no other evidence of the change in property than the written bill of sale. All that took place between the parties as to terms, afterwards incorporated in the bill of sale, is of course excluded.

Mr. Knox.—All the description of the negro, the terms, etc., were reduced to writing in the contract of sale.

Mr. Arrington.—The only fact we wish is that the sale was made, and that the negro was turned over, the money paid, etc., we do not offer to prove the contract.

The Court.—So far as the contents of the bill of sale are in question, the parole evidence is incompetent, but I cannot exclude the evidence that there was a sale and conversion of the property.

John Spicer sworn.—Reside in Ottawa; keep the Geiger House; remember when the party came to the house with the negro; there was a large crowd of people in the house when they arrived; I was at the depot when the train came in; saw ten or fifteen strangers get off with a negro; one seemed to be an officer who had charge of him at the house; the older Mr. Phillips asked me if I was an Abolitionist; I asked him why; he said he had a boy there and wanted to prove his property, and wanted to be where he would be safe; I told him he would be safe there; he showed me letters to Judge Caton and Judge Dickey; they put their names on the book; he said he had no charge of the boy who was in the officers hands; sent a boy down to find Judge Dickey, who was not at home; he employed Mr. Avery.

I went over to the Court House the next day at the examination; the negro was on the west side, near Mr. Albright. The latter was sitting in a chair; the negro stood up; Judge Caton sat at the desk; I think I saw Judge Laland talking with the negro; the latter spoke to Judge L.; there was a huge crowd in the room in all parts; did not see Mr. Hossack before the examination, nor during the same; I saw him first after it was closed, while the Judge was making out the papers; he stood three or four feet from the negro; I remained in the courtroom; Judge Caton made remarks to the crowd.

District Attorney—What did he say?

Objected to by defence.

Mr. Arrington said the People wished to show defendant acted with a full knowledge that Jim was a runaway slave, as so informed by Judge Caton in his remarks to the crowd.

The question was ruled competent by the Court as the remarks were made in the presence of defendant, there being evidence tending to show that he was there.

Testimony resumed—Judge Caton told the crowd not to make any attempt to take the negro away from the Marshal; I do not distinctly remember the language he used; He said that under the circumstances, this party coming there as they did, he really hoped there would be no attempt at rescue made.

I was standing talking with Mr. Albright, and turned round and saw Mr. Hossack and several others near us; the negro stood up against the book case; Dr. Stout motioned to the negro to go out of the window Mr. Hossack was looking right at me. I saw him do nothing then nor heard anything. The Marshal told the negro to move along. He did so. The negro made no reply to Mr. Stout. I went out of the Court room before the Marshal left. There was some confusion and hustling about the door. Next saw the negro coming down the steps. Mr. Hossack came out in the crowd and passed along to the carriage. There were the Stouts, Mr. Hossack and others. Did not see the latter touch or speak to the negro. Heard some one say, "If you want your liberty run."

The negro seemed hardly to know what to do or who were his friends, jumped over the fence and got into the carriage. Mr. Hossack took hold of the horses; they went about a rod, and a Mr. Myers seized the horses; then the carriage drove off; Mr. Myers wanted to stop the team, and took hold of the lines; Mr. Hossack ran up to release the lines, and finally succeeded, and the team went on; saw him pulling the reins; heard Mr. Hossack "hurrah" with the others; never since that time have had any conversation with Mr. Hossack about the rescue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cook.—Can't say how many "hurrahed;" there were a good many; think there were some who had never been in the Court House at all; did not see Hossack touch Mr. Myers; saw him touch the lines; I was in the street, behind the team, which stood across the street; think Myers came from the sidewalk on the west side of the street; think I am sure I saw Mr. Hossack take hold of some part of the harness, pulling against Myers; saw a great many come out of the Court House with the negro; I went out of the south door; did not see Hossack have hold of the negro; the room is a small one, about fifteen by twenty, where the examination was held; the crowd kept changing, some coming in and others going out. When Stout beckoned to the negro to jump out of the window, there was a less crowd than there had been; cannot say Judge Caton said the words "Marshal," or "rescue," or "slave;" I only said what I thought he meant; don't know that Judge Caton said the negro was a fugitive slave, or that he was in the custody of the Marshal.

Adjourned to 9½ A. M. to-day.

POLITICAL.

SECOND WARD.—An adjourned meeting of the Republicans will be held on this (Thursday) evening, March 1st, on the corner of Liberty and State streets. The Canvassing Committee will be expected to report. Good speakers will be in attendance.

JOSEPH POLLOCK, Sec'y.

☞ A Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth Ward will be held at the West Market Hall this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will address the meeting. *Turn out!* Republicans, one and all.

By order of Executive Committee,
GEORGE COATSWORTH, *Chairman*.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—This (Thursday) evening there will be a Mass Meeting at Niemeyer's House, corner Canal and Mitchell street.

Friday evening there will be a Mass Meeting at Hock's Hotel, on Blue Island avenue, near Twelfth street.

Saturday evening at the house of Fred. Sorge, on May street, near Polk street.

Monday evening at Lind's Exchange, on Twelfth street, corner of Union.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ The Sixth Ward Republican Club will hold consecutive meetings on Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings next at 7½ o'clock, at the Club Room on the corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Kinzie st. All Republicans are invited to attend.

By order of Executive Committee.
GEORGE COATSWORTH, Ch'n.

☞ Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, the largest stock in the city, 75 South Clark street.
H. M. WILMARTH,
ja28-4w-wed&sa Successor to J. H. Gerould.

☞ Gas Fixtures—French, English and American. New stock for sale, cheaper than ever, at No. 75 Clark st. H. M. WILMARTH,
ja28-4w-wed&sa Successor to J. H. Gerould.

☞ Another invoice of Downer's Boston Kerosene. More beautiful than ever. At Lamp and Oil Emporium, No. 126 Clark street. There is no house in this city receiving Oil from Mr. Downer but ours. The trade supplied in any quantities. fe29-6t.

☞ H. W. Andrews, dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has removed to store No. 105 Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, which has been beautifully fitted up for his business. Persons in want of his kind of goods should by all means make their selections at his establishment. fe21-1m

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. D. F. Wilson, by the Rev. Mr. J. Rider, Pastor of the Baptist Bethel Church, Mr. THOMAS LEACHMAN and ELIZABETH THORNTON, all of England.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-[illegible]

WANTED—To rent a neatly furnished house for a small family. North Side preferred. Address box 3543, Chicago, Ill. mh1x1w

WANTED—Dry Goods in Exchange for New or Second Hand Buggy. Also, a good Concord Spring Wagon with large bed suitable for Pikes Peak. Can be seen at corner of Randolph and Ann streets. mh1x2t

TO RENT—The well-known Stand—New York House—Nos. 214 and 216 Randolph street, formerly occupied by Joseph Smith. For the hotel business it is a very desirable location. For further particulars inquire of FREDERICK WEIS, No. 88 North Wells street, or of DAVID SISOWELT, No. 467 State street. mh1x3t

LOST—Last Friday, a large size Black and Tan Terrier Dog. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to No. 13 State street. mh1x3t

BOARDING.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady and single gentlemen, to let with board at No. 50 South Adams street. Also, a few day boarders desired. mh1x2w

MONEY, HOUSES, LOTS, LANDS AND FARMS.—Money to Loan upon first-class real estate securities. Six or eight good houses and lots in Chicago for sale. The same to rent on May first. Three to rent now. Two well improved Farms for sale at bargains. Also Pine Lands in Michigan for sale. EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS, No. 152 Randolph street, Chicago. mh1x3t

2,000 GALLONS OF BRANDY in bond will be exchanged for unincumbered real estate in Chicago, or for a good grain vessel. For particulars address P. O. Box 4538. mh1-b705-1w

BOARDING—Wanted for a gentleman and wife a suit of furnished rooms in a pleasant location, and within a few minutes walk of the P. O. Best of references given. Address P. O. Box 3153. mh1x3t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON Regular Auction Sales of every description of New and Second-Hand Furniture every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Every kind of an article of Housekeeping Goods received for sale on either of the above days, or sales made at residences as may be required. Also, other goods of every description received for sale by us. References given. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street. mh1'60-1y

AVENUE LOT.—I offer for sale a desirable lot on Wabash avenue at a cheaper price than any similar property has been sold or offered at since the hard times commenced.

I will not trade it in whole or in part for any other property than money or its equivalent.

The cost of the lot will be about $4,500; the terms, one-third cash, and balance in two to three years with ten per cent interest and exchange. To any party prepared to purchase on these terms the price and property will be made attractive. Inquire at Room No. 4, Portland Block. fe29-b692-3tnet

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 160 acres of rich productive land, (40 acres timbered,) well watered by a living brook passing through it, an unfailing well and large cistern, buildings new, large and commodious, other improvements, good and substantial, school convenient, climate healthy. This farm is finely situated on the Galena Railroad, two miles west of the business centre of Janesville, or one mile from city limits. It is well adapted to grain-raising, grazing or gardening. To persons wishing to purchase, the above farm offers an inducement seldom met with, combining a fine location, fertile soil, woodland, good water, good buildings and improvements, easy access to an enterprising town, railroads, market, &c. For terms or other information, call on the undersigned on the premises, or address the same by letter to Janesville, Rock County, Wis. E. D. DeLAMATER. mh1-6tda2tw

☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

—The general effect of this delightful tonic, in all complaints incident to females, has given it a wide-spread celebrity among the sex. Lady invalids have been doctored and drugged overmuch. They have been victimized in health and purse by a legion of nostrum mongers; but it may be said with confidence that in this remarkable invigorant they have found exactly the stimulant adapted to their delicate organization and peculiar functional disturbances. At the dawn of womanhood, in the season of maternity, in the crisis of life, and when enfeebled by age, the gentler sex may rely upon the renovating power of this excellent and palatable preparation in every exigency. As a cure for Dyspepsia, and all complaints of the stomach and bowels, it has taken the lead of all other alteratives and tonics. mh1-daw2w

THERE ARE PARTIES IN this city who, not being satisfied to sell Oil upon its own merits, are taking the ADVANTAGE OF THE REPUTATION OF Samuel Downer's Boston Kerosene To palm off other Oils for his manufacture.

Now, who ever residing in this city, and selling Oils here, can produce an Invoice from SAMUEL DOWNER, Showing that he has sold them his ILLUMINATING KEROSENE During the past Three Months, We should really like to give them at least TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS To see the Invoice.

Therefore, those who wish to get the Genuine Downer's Boston Kerosene, Will order through the Lamp and Oil Emporium, AT 126 CLARK STREET. mh1-b708-1t

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES!—Brush Factory, NO. 204 RANDOLPH STREET NO. 204

We have a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale and Retail, comprising in part: PAINT, WHITE-WASH, VARNISH, SCRUB, SHOE, and HORSE BRUSHES, &c., Of good quality and workmanship, which we will sell at low prices for cash. mh1-b704-3m GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

J. D. DECREET & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK. PROPRIETORS OF Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence, AND JOHNSON'S PATENT IRON ROLLING SHUTTER. OFFICE, NOS. 3 AND 4, PARDEE'S BUILDING. Corner South Water and Wells sts., Chicago. ☞ S. B. Williams, Agent. N. S. BOUTON. [mh1-b706 3m] J. D. DECREET.

IRON WORK!—IRON WORK! The undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the name and firm of J. D. DECREET & CO., Are now prepared to fill orders and make contracts for all kinds of ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, Including Building Fronts, Fencing, and all varieties of Cast and Wrought Iron Work. We would call particular attention to Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence, Of which we are the proprietors, and which is unequalled in the beauty and variety of its design for Public and Private Parks, Gardens, Balconies, Cemetery Lots, &c., and which can be put up cheaper than any other Iron Fence. Orders solicited for Anchors, Stirrups, Sash Weights, Railroad, Car and Bridge Castings. Our Office for the present is at Nos. 3 and 4 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets. Mr. S. B. WILLIAMS is duly authorized to act as Agent for our firm in any business pertaining to our line. N. S. BOUTON, mh1-b707 3w J. D. DECREET.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. THURSDAY EVENING, March 1st, 1860. Fourth night of the young and beautiful actress Miss Jane Coombs, Who will appear in Bulwer's favorite play of the LADY OF LYONS.

Pauline ... Miss Jane Coombs.
Claude Melnotte ... Mr. Tilton.
Col. Damas ... Mr. Bradley.
Glavis ... Mr. Myers.

To conclude with the farce of AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Fanny ... Mrs. Leighton.
Barney ... Mr. Dillon.

☞ Friday Evening Benefit of Miss JANE COOMBS.

The last production of the great author, Dion Bourcicault, taken from Sir Walter Scott's novel, entitled JEANNE DEANS; Or, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN, Is in preparation, and will be presented in a manner second to no theatre in the country.

☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely. [illegible] Private Boxes [illegible] Z. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

OUR OWN HOP.—Grand Fancy Dress and Civic Ball will take place at Madame Axenstrom's Dancing Academy, No. 135 Randolph street, corner of Wells, on Thursday, March 1st. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st. BY HON. J. R. GIDDINGS. Subject:—"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

FIRST ANNUAL BALL —OF— ENGINE COMPANY NO. 9, Will be given At Witkowsky Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, March 1st, 1860. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR. To be had of members of the company, or at the door on the evening.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	[illegible]
" " each subsequent day, (3d $1; 6d)	[illegible]
" " two weeks, (3w $7.)	[illegible]
" " one month, (2m $9.)	[illegible]
" " three months, (4m $15.)	[illegible]
" " six months, (9m $25.)	[illegible]
" " one year	[illegible]

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 30 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
$1.50 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.50 " " for each subsequent month.
25.00 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Furniture, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, March 1st, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, one of the best assortments of Furniture, etc., offered this season, consisting in part of Parlor Suits in plush and hair-cloth; marble-top and plain Chamber Setts, Book-cases and Secretaries, marble-top and plain Centre Tables, Ladies' Work Tables and Stands, Hall Stands, Etagere, Piano Stools, Sofa, Tete-a-Tetes, Ladies' Desks, elegant Gilt Frame Mirrors, marble-top and plain Bureaus and Washstands, Wardrobes, Sideboards, extension Dining Tables, cane seat Chairs and Rockers, Hair and other Mattresses, Lounges, Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Crockery, Toilet Setts, Kitchen Stoves, Wooden Ware, Office Desks, Carpets, etc. in any quantity. Sale without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auc'rs.

☞ Regular sale days of all kinds and descriptions of new and second-hand household Furniture, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. fe29b692

REMOVAL!—WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GEN'L AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Have removed to the three stores in the Journal Building, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, (directly opposite the Tremont House,) where they will continue the Auction and Commission Business in all its branches, pledging themselves to transact all business entrusted to them with promptness and fidelity.

Particular attention given to Appraisements, and Sales of Personal Property at residences, Stores, &c. They solicit for sale at their salesrooms, Dry Goods of every description; Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Articles, Furniture of all kinds; Looking Glasses, Carpets, new and old; Crockery and Glassware, Piano Fortes, Paintings, Books, Gold and Silver Ware, West India Goods, Groceries, and any other article usually sent to auction houses for sale. [illegible]

Coughs! Coughs! Coughs! Colds! Colds! Colds!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

BROWN'S TROCHES. "Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK. "Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK. "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON. "Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON. "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON. "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON. "Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS. "I heartily unite in the above recommendation." REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS. ☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. Sold by FENTON & CO., 94 Lake Street, (OPP. TREMONT HOUSE.) oc10-6

Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England States. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from

Chicago and Liverpool And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday, throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canadian Mails. [illegible] Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: First Class, according to state room ... [illegible] Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... [illegible] Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months ... [illegible] Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or by sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, 19 Water street, Liverpool; Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 126 - - CLARK STREET. - - 126 CHARLES L. NOBLE, AGENT & MANAGER. Best kinds of Kerosene and Coal Oils THE "EXCELSIOR" BURNER, Giving more light than any other Kerosene or Coal Oil burner in use, are sold at low figures to the trade. Wicks, Paper Shades, Chimnies, Oil Cans, Brushes, and Parts of Lamps, Constantly on hand. Parties buying in LARGE QUANTITIES can buy as cheap as to order from the East and pay freight and exchange. fel [illegible]

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—CARLILE BOYD & T. C. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $448,815.86.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO. Capital and Surplus $231,097.68.
HOPE FIRE INS. CO. Capital and Surplus $179,541.63.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $230,000.00.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital and Surplus $242,104.94.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.

SPRING TRADE. - - - - 1860. BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. We are now receiving our stock for the Spring Trade, consisting of Boots, Brogans and Congress Gaiters for men; Ladies' Pegged and Sewed Boots and Buskins, Gaiters, Slippers, &c. [illegible] DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 32 Lake street.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Chicago Salesroom, No. 133 Lake Street. E. PARKER PIERCE, Agent. [illegible] WM. E. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Chicago Salesroom, 133 LAKE STREET.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

NOTICE.—All persons holding [illegible]

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1860.

THE PURITY OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The freedom of the press is justly regarded as the "palladium of our liberties." In all the wide world that liberty is enjoyed only where floats the flag of England's Queen and the stars and stripes of the American Union. A free Press, a free Bible and free Schools are inseparably connected. The one has never existed without the other, and it may be doubted whether in the nature of things a separate existence of either would be possible. But while these three great elements of Christian civilization are common to England and the United States, there is one thing in which America has boldly gone beyond her venerable mother on the other side of the Atlantic. The ability of man to govern himself under the absolute equality of the elective franchise is the problem for which America has undertaken to furnish a favorable solution. The fundamental theory, lying at the base of all our political institutions, is that a man has a right to vote because he is A MAN, and not on account of his wealth or his social position. European statesmen have generally regarded this as a most difficult and dangerous problem; but the genius of America, young, vigorous, and self-reliant, must now solve it, or perish in the attempt.

The elective franchise according to American ideas, gives every man who is a citizen the right to vote. He may vote *once* at each election. To do more than that is not only a grievous wrong, but the man becomes one of the worst enemies to the peace and the perpetuity of our free institutions. What shall we say then of those political partisans who, to advance their own interests, import scores, nay, hundreds of voters from neighboring towns to carry the city elections? The purity of the ballot box is scarcely less important than the freedom of the press. It is not possible for the leaders of the Democracy and their party friends in a life time to atone for the wrong they would perpetrate, if they should secure the election by wholesale importation of illegal voters. Some of the Democratic leaders are men of property and social standing, and they should tremble lest that very power which they have now invoked to carry out their schemes, may, in a very few years, burn their dwellings, or hang them of their children to a lamp-post.

The whole system of ballot-box stuffing worked out its legitimate fruits in San Francisco. The fearful riots in that city should be a warning to all good citizens, to maintain the purity of the elective franchise, at all hazards. The anarchy that must follow its prostitution is of all things most to be dreaded. The laws though they be unjust and oppressive, would be quietly endured if passed by a majority legitimately obtained. Americans know how to right such wrongs, but when confidence in the fairness of our elections is once destroyed, society must very soon dissolve itself into its original elements, and the reign of the pistol and the bowie-knife is at once established.

Now that the whole city is deeply agitated, and the fact is admitted that vast numbers of foreign voters have been brought to the city, we ask our readers to pause and reflect whither these things tend? We ask the leaders of the Democracy who have undertaken to play with these "edge-tools," whether they are not doing a work they will deeply regret, when at no distant day in the future its fearful consequences come to stare them in the face? We ask, also, our Republican friends, whether for any real or supposed grievances, they are willing to aid and abet a cause whose friends hope to triumph by such means? Is it not a time when all personal considerations should be cast aside, and we should labor earnestly for the principles which are at stake in this conflict? A candid and a careful examination of our duty, we are persuaded, will bring our Republican hosts in solid phalanx to the polls to rebuke the treason to liberty and the purity of the ballot box with which our city is now threatened.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. Sam. Medary is a Democrat—one of the Simon Pure's. Mr. Sam. Medary is a Douglas man in body, bones and breeches. Mr. Sam. Medary is Governor of Kansas Territory; and in that capacity has written a veto message, a copy of which now lies before us, and we venture to say that it is one of the most extraordinary documents yet born of American politics—we cannot say statesmanship. The bill vetoed is a very short and simple one, easily understood; and, as far as we know, open to no objection whatever. It was passed through the Assembly and Council by a very decisive—nearly an unanimous—vote. It is in these words:

"SEC. 1. That Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is and shall be forever prohibited in this Territory.

"SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Well, what of it? Why this: Our readers all recollect that when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought into the Senate, every Democrat knee high sounded its praises as the embodiment of a great principle—the right of the people to govern themselves—to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. "You emigrant from Illinois," said Mr. Douglas substantially, "going to Kansas, do "you lose your capability as a judge of the "institutions by which you will be governed? "Here in Illinois you have the right to say what "laws shall be enacted, what institutions shall "be set up. You legislate here to suit your-"selves. In crossing the Mississippi into a "Territory, do you lose your identity or your "power of distinguishing between good and "evil. If you may make laws here, why not "in your new homes? You have assisted us "in fixing the political status of the negro in "Illinois; why should Congress deprive you "of the right of doing the same thing in "Kansas?" Who that heard Mr. Douglas in 1854, '55, '56, '57, or '58 does not know that this was his argument; and who that can read does not know that it was all a lie, a cheat, a bamboozlement, a humbug—that he nor the Democratic party never intend to allow the people of the Territories to govern themselves? When the people of Nebraska tried it, by the enactment of a law in their Legislature for the prohibition and abolition of Slavery, three-fourths of the Democrats in that body voted against it, and when it was finally passed, in spite of their opposition, Gov. Black, another Douglasite vetoed it, in, if possible, a meaner, more undignified, moon-struck message than that of Mr. Sam. Medary's, which lies before us. We have quoted the act upon which Mr. Sam. Medary has put his foot, to show what our Kansas friends are attempting in the way of self-government; and now we copy what Mr. Sam. Medary tells them. He is addressing the Legislature, and giving the reasons for his dissent from the act for which they had asked his signature:

"It," (the Territorial Legislature,) "can "abolish all legal relations between man and "wife; it can abolish all laws for the collec-"tion of debts; it can abolish the Sabbath day, "or prohibit the holding of Sunday-schools; "it can repeal all laws in relation to contracts "between man and man; it can refuse to pro-"vide for the punishment of a crime or pro-"tection of virtue;" &c., but it cannot touch that nigger driver's nigger! That the political gospel of the Democratic party—the sum of the Kansas Nebraska bill—the total of "my great principle." A Territorial Legislature may set at defiance the Common Law, the decencies and amenities of life, and the law of God as set forth in His book, but it cannot make a statute to prohibit a majority of the people from owning the minority. It may do anything else—establish Polygamy, as in Utah; legalize prostitution and gambling as in California; but there's that nigger—he belongs by the law of civilization and Christianity, the decision of the Supreme Court, and the dogmas of the Latter-day Democracy, to his owner, and you must let him alone! He is property. Property in man is of God. Touch him not!

How long will the American people—how long will the people of the Northwest, be content with doctrine like this—this official, indisputable interpretation of the true intent and meaning of the Nebraska bill? Not Cotton, but Nigger, is King.

BEGINNING OF THE IRISH RULE.

Quiet people in Chicago are having a foretaste of what may be expected if by their apathy and indifference the Irish are permitted to carry this city on Tuesday next. The mistaken and misguided people of that nationality, inflamed by bad liquor furnished free, and by the hopes which their leaders have raised that they will wipe out the Black Republicans and set up their rule in this "Abolition hole," already are showing forth the manner in which they will conduct themselves on election day, and thereafter ride over Republicans if they should unfortunately be successful.

On Tuesday evening, a mass of them led on by well known Democratic politicians, took possession of a Republican meeting in Stanwix Hall, on South Clark street, and in defiance of the efforts of the few policemen at hand, by their hooting, howling, and hurraing, rendered further decent proceedings impossible.

On the same evening, another Republican meeting, addressed by the Comptroller of the City, and Hon. Thos. J. Turner, of Freeport, at Snyder's Saloon, on Chicago Avenue, near Wells st, was also taken by another gang of these imported voters, under Democratic leadership, and there the quiet and peaceful deliberations of staid German citizens were wantonly disturbed, and finally, the Republicans unprepared for attack or defense, as against the bullies by whom they were assailed, were driven off, and the meeting was broken up.

Yesterday no prominent Republican electioneerer, particularly if a German, could walk Randolph, Clark, or Wells streets, without being pursued with the jibes, sneers, threats, hootings, and railings of the Irish that crowded the sidewalks.

On Monday evening a German ventured into an Irish public gathering on the North Side, and stood respectfully listening to what was said, when being interrogated, "Are you for Gurnee or Long John?" he answered "Long John," and no sooner were the words out of his mouth, than he was set upon by the infuriated devils, and cruelly, murderously beaten.

On the same evening, another German, an intelligent and useful citizen, was on his way home from the Republican mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall, and when separated from his companions near Division street, was set upon by half a dozen Irish bullies, and but for the approach of a few countrymen, would have been killed. He was shockingly maltreated, and is yet in bed.

On the same evening, a party of three Republicans, also Germans, were attacked on North Wells street by an Irish gang; and were after a struggle against half a dozen shillalahs, forced to flee for their lives!

These are a few only of the instances which prove that the Irish believe that they are going into power again! They begin to exercise it already; and the blood of half a dozen men attests the character of the rule that they will set up in Chicago, which, under three successive Republican Administrations, has been so peaceably governed.

Germans, Americans, Scandinavians, peace-loving men of all nationalities and all parties! do you want the kind of government that these Democratic Irishmen have already inaugurated? Have you no rights that you are willing to protect by your votes against the hordes of men that have been imported to put you down? Are you ready for a renewal of the scenes by which the life of the Dyer dynasty was marked? Do you want the privilege of meeting together to deliberate upon public affairs, in peace? Do you want the privilege hereafter of casting your ballot without fear of personal violence?

Go, vote the Republican ticket, and teach these conspirators that personal safety and public order are worthy of preservation at your hands!

Andrew J. Curtin.

This gentleman is the Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. Though not much known beyond the limits of his State, he is nevertheless a gentleman of superior ability, and recognized as one of the ablest debaters in Pennsylvania. This last fact was a strong argument in favor of his nomination. The State election in Pennsylvania comes off three weeks before the Presidential contest, and in view of this fact Mr. Curtin's canvass will be watched with great interest throughout the country. Mr. C. has been a member of the State Legislature, and was Secretary of State under Gov. Pollock, three years ago.

The 'Conflict' in New York.

Town meetings have been held during the month of February, 239 towns comprised in fourteen Counties, with the following result:—Republican 168; All others 71. Last year the same towns were politically divided as follows: Republican 156; All others 83.

Minnesota.

Both Houses of the Minnesota Legislature have passed the "Three Years' Exemption Bill," the effect of which is to extend the time for paying mortgages on real estate three years.

Republican Victory in Kansas.

The Republicans of Wyandotte, Kansas, triumphed in the municipal election held on Tuesday of last week, electing their entire ticket by forty majority.

Kansas.

The bill abolishing slavery in Kansas has passed both branches of the Legislature, by the requisite two-thirds vote over Governor Medary's veto.

Two Widows of the Late Wm. E. Burton.

Miss Cecilia Burton, executrix and daughter of the late Wm. E. Burton, appeared before the Probate Court in New York on Saturday last, and offered her father's will for probate. At the same time counsel gave notice of an intention to contest the will on the part of Elizabeth Burton, who resides in London, and claims to be the widow of Wm. E. Burton. By the will offered for probate Jane Livingston Burton, of New York, is named as the widow of Wm. E. Burton. William Loft deposes that he was well acquainted with the deceased during his life-time, that on the 10th of April, 1833, in the city of London, Mr. Burton married an aunt of the deponent, named Elizabeth Loft; they lived together till 1834, when Mr. Burton abandoned her and came to this country; a son, named William S. Burton, was the issue of this marriage, and he is now a well known painter in London. Mr. Loft alleges that his aunt and her son are the only legal heirs of the deceased, and states that he has despatched a citation to them, and one of them will arrive in New York in a few days.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* says it is a remarkable fact that Mr. Douglas is most powerful in his party in the States where that party is weakest, and that he is weakest in the party where it is strongest.

NEW REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—A Baptist missionary writes from Langoon, Burmah, to the Rochester *Democrat*, that the cholera is prevailing there, but is successfully treated by inoculation with quassi. An incision is made on the breast or back of the patient and extract of quassia put in. If tried in season, this novel application seldom fails of effecting a cure.

☞ In the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, a society has lately been organized, having for its object the collection of money to be applied in purchasing and freeing slaves held in this country. The sum of $400 was received a short time since by a Swiss clergyman, acting for the society, at Highland, Madison County, Illinois, and appropriated in purchasing a colored Methodist minister of St. Louis. The liberated minister will depart for Liberia, where it is his intention to labor in establishing schools for the enlightenment of his race.

☞ An eminent artist is about getting up a "panorama of a lawsuit." It opens with the year one, and closes with doomsday.

SUICIDE.—At Detroit, a young German girl named Catharine Groskinsky, committed suicide by taking poison on Saturday night last. Some cross in love was the cause.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Murder of Keitt by his Slaves—Old Brown's Ghost Again—Abraham Lincoln in Connecticut—Senator Doolittle's Reply to Toombs.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1860.

Just after I had mailed my last letter a telegraphic dispatch was received by Keitt of S. C., informing him of the murder of his brother by his slaves. The brother was a physician and resided at Pilatka, Florida. He had been unwell and was confined to his bed for some days previously. He was found on Thursday afternoon lying on the bed, with his head nearly severed from the body. The dispatch states that it was supposed his slaves had killed him. He was probably a harsh master, and a man of turbulent passions, like his brother Lawrence M. Keitt, and had inflicted some cruel wrong on his slaves, who took this terrible revenge. This is the current suspicion in the city, in the absence of full and reliable information.

Some of the pro-slavery men are reporting about the hotels that Pilatka was one of the places designated on John Brown's map with a red cross, indicating that it embraced explosive and revolutionary elements, that only awaited the falling of a shock to produce an insurrection. Of course everything of this sort will be seized on by the pro-slavery party, but even if the story is true, does it not prove that slavery is a dangerous institution; that it should never be allowed to spread a mile further; that the public safety rather requires that it should be placed in a condition whereby the public mind can rest in the belief that it will ultimately be extinguished.

"Old Abe" speaks to-night at Cooper Institute, before the Republicans of New York City. It is anticipated that there will be an immense crowd to hear him in exposition and defence of the pure and simple faith of Republicans. I understand that the Republican State Committee of Connecticut have induced him to agree to make a few speeches in that State. An earnest canvass is going on in Connecticut. The Administration are putting forth great efforts to elect the doughface ticket. A dead set has been made upon the manufacturing interests of the State. The *Satanic* has had spies traveling from town to village, finding what manufacturers were Republicans, and sending their names for publication to that infamous sheet, with the view of cutting off their Southern orders. Circulars containing the names of all the principal Republican manufacturers have been printed, and sent by thousands to the Southern merchants and newspapers as black lists, warning them not to purchase goods from these free-soil establishments. How much these scoundrelly proceedings have damaged the Republican cause cannot be exactly known until after the State election, which takes place the first Monday of April. The pro-slavery managers have worked hard and spent thousands of dollars to get up a reign of terror and frighten the freemen of the nutmeg State into the support of the doughface, dirt-eating ticket. As parties are pretty evenly balanced, and the Republicans have only had two or three thousand majority for some years past, the result, to say the least, is exceedingly doubtful. Lincoln will wake up the Republicans to a realizing sense of their duty. Gov. Chase has also been invited to address the people of that State, and I understand he has accepted the invitation. If the Slave Power fail to carry Connecticut by the appliances they have adopted, they may as well abandon all further effort to chain any New England State to the car of Slavery.

In the Senate on Friday, an elaborate argument was delivered by Senator Doolittle in vindication of the decision made by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of Sherman M. Booth, convicted and sentenced by the District Court of the United States for a violation of the Fugitive Slave act. He commenced his speech with the remark that John Quincy Adams once said that the best thing ever uttered by Jackson was that when he swore to support the Constitution; he swore to support it as *he* understood it—to support it according to his own conscientious convictions of its meaning and purport. This principle was as true in its application to judges as legislators, and hence no court of competent jurisdiction could do violence to its own deliberate judgment by accepting as law the adjudications of another court, when such adjudications were believed to be made without authority. It certainly ill became a Senator from Georgia to arraign, as Mr. Toombs had recently done, the conduct of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; for the Supreme Court of Georgia, through a long series of years, and as late as 1854, had solemnly declared its jurisdiction to be co-ordinate with that of the Supreme Court of the United States, and by virtue of this prerogative had assumed to treat the decisions of the latter "with profound contempt." Mr. D. cited cases in which the Supreme Court of Georgia had avowed this doctrine—a doctrine which also found support in similar decisions made by the Supreme Courts of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Indeed, it might be stated as a general principle that any decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States outside of its legitimate jurisdiction was void from the beginning, and as such could have no binding force or effect in the courts of the several States.

Mr. Doolittle then entered into a minute analysis of the decision reached by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of Sherman M. Booth, making copious citations from the opinions delivered by each of the three justices on the bench, all of whom he stated had been elected before the rise of the Republican party, and a majority of whom had never acted with that party since its organization. Having concluded his review of this case, and paid an eloquent tribute to the learning and ability displayed by the judges who were charged with its decision, he proceeded to comment on the remarkable change which had recently occurred in the councils and policy of the modern Democratic party. That party professed to reverence Jefferson as its founder and Jackson as its defender, yet it was known to all that the former cherished a profound suspicion of the Supreme Court, while the latter openly repudiated its authority to interpret for him the Constitution of the United States. The contest so long waged between the defenders of Federalism and of State Rights would probably last as long as our present civil system endured, and there was reason to believe that the joint action of these countervailing forces tended to preserve the equilibrium of the Constitution. Certain it was that the States could never accept the unlimited umpirage of the Supreme Court on all constitutional questions, without lapsing into the gulf of consolidation. Yet to this Federal doctrine the modern Democracy had committed itself by the latest expositions of its policy and future purposes. And this recent homage to the Supreme Court had been elicited by no new-born reverence for the virtue and ability of its present incumbents, but was simply rendered to the black divinity of which that Court had, wittingly or unwittingly, become the ministers.

When the Supreme Court usurps power its decisions must not be respected, and are binding upon nobody. When a State and the United States differ, there is no common umpire but the people. He beheld a party calling itself Democratic, in face of its own platform, now bowing down to worship at the feet of an imperial court, and which had asserted this new doctrine of judicial infallibility, of "immaculate decision," in order to irrevocably fix Slavery in the Territories.

The speech of Senator Doolittle was a bold and manly rebuke to the assumptions and insolence of Toombs, who undertook to abuse and villify the State he represented. Turning full upon the imperious negro driver, in a loud ringing voice, and with finger pointed directly at the swaggering Georgian, he said, I shall make no apology to-day for the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for construing the Constitution of the United States, as upon their official oaths, and according to their own convictions. It needs none; and no Senator has a right to demand one, and least of all a Senator from the State of Georgia.

The speech made a sensation, and the general remark is that Doolittle used up Toombs most effectually. The Wisconsin Senator is one of the rising men in this Nation. A few years hence he will enjoy a wide National reputation as a Senatorial debater. He is now regarded as one of the ablest men in the body of which he is a member. Wisconsin may be well proud of her fearless, faithful and talented Senator.

CHICAGO.

THE RICE CONTROVERSY.

Dr. Rice's Third Letter.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We gain light, as we proceed. This is encouraging. Three things the gentlemen on the other side have asserted concerning John Brown, viz: that he was a *Christian*; that his *principles* were true and glorious; and that he died for those principles, breathing the true spirit of a Christian martyr. I cheerfully concede to them all the advantage of any distinction they can induce intelligent men to admit, between these three things and Christian martyrdom.

We are very nearly agreed as to the single ground on which they condemned Brown—invasion of Virginia. I have said that ground was that there was not *reasonable prospect of success*. Is this true? Mr. Wolcott answers: "It is perfectly true in the sense in which Mr. Patton used it."

The only question between us, then, is, In what sense did Mr. Patton use the word *success*? Happily, he himself explained it in his sermon, and his explanation was given in the extracts from that sermon, contained in my first reply to Mr. Wolcott. It is as follows:

"They (slaves) may resort in a body to revolution, if peaceable measures are in vain, and if they have any reasonable prospect of success, that is, provided they can act unitedly with sufficient intelligence and courage, and with adequate resources of attack, defence and subsistence."

Precisely in the sense here explained I have understood Mr. Patton; and so far as I have put any construction on his language, it has been that which he himself put upon it. So it turns out, after all, that what I have said, is "perfectly true!"

And now I can sum up, in a few words, the moral principles of these gentlemen against which I felt constrained publicly to protest. They embrace the following particulars:

1st. "Slavery is nothing more nor less than a state of war perpetuated between masters and slaves;" in which war, right is wholly on the side of the slaves. Slave law is not "at all valid;" nor are slaveholding governments, "*so far forth*, anything more than organized piracy."

2d. Therefore the slaves have "a perfect right" to resort to revolution, if peaceable measures are in vain, "if they have any reasonable prospect of success."

3d. If they should rise against their masters, having such prospect of success, it would be "as proper for others to go to their aid, as it was for Lafayette to come from France to assist our struggling fathers."

4th. It would be right for a leader and a band of auxiliaries to go to their aid, "if it were previously *certain* that they had sufficient resources, and were prepared to rise and successfully take and defend their rights."

5th. There would be no wrong "in the forcible release of the slaves in the United States by civilized nations that should have the power."

These *five* particulars embrace the doctrine of Mr. Patton's sermon. And then comes the single ground on which Brown's expedition was condemned, viz: "*But where no such prospect of success exists*, mere individual enterprises, or small combinations for violent resistance, are inexpedient and wrong," &c. The italics are mine.

What are the legitimate and inevitable consequences flowing from such doctrines?

1st. If preached or taught to the slaves, they must regard their masters as their worst enemies, making incessant war upon them, as a band of *pirates*, into whose cruel hands they have fallen; upon whom they have a "perfect right" to make war whenever they think the prospect of success is "*reasonable*." The inevitable results would be slave insurrections and murders.

2d. If preached and received in the free States, the people must sympathize as deeply with every one who invades the slave States, as Mr. Wolcott and his brethren sympathize with Brown; must deeply sympathize with France, or any other nation, which will invade these States for the forcible release of slaves; and must hasten to aid such invaders if only the prospect of success is reasonable.

3d. If it is understood in the slave States that such doctrines are generally embraced in the free States, it is impossible but that the people of the former shall regard those of the latter as their bitter enemies, as ready to carry fire and sword through their territory, as if they were really a band of *pirates*. The fearful state of feeling now existing, the suspicion with which Northern people are regarded, the violence frequently occurring—are the beginnings of the dreadful fruits of such doctrines.

4th. If these doctrines are true, then the Puritans of New England were bands of *organized pirates*; and so were all the churches in this land—all having been directly implicated in slaveholding. And then they were *Christian pirates*; or they were not Christians at all!

Let me close what I have to say, with a brief notice of a few things, which have come in by the way.

1st. As to the right of revolution, I have nothing to say about it now. Mr. Wolcott says, he does not confound the right of revolution with the rightfulness of slave insurrection; or with the right of individuals or nations to invade slaveholding States for the forcible emancipation of slaves. Why, then, has he introduced the subject? and why did he expect "Dr. Rice to declare himself on the right of revolution?" As a matter of fact, however, both he and Mr. Patton have confounded these widely different things.

2d. I do not know whether John Brown was a member of an Old School Presbyterian Church or not; but I do know that he never learned from the Presbyterian Church those principles which cost him and so many others their lives. For those principles he is indebted to the instructions of Abolitionists; and whilst his fearful doom excites my pity, it does awaken my indignation against those false teachers who have ruined him and his family.

It was a singular "inadvertance" which led Mr. Wolcott to attempt to throw discredit upon a remark of mine, with respect to the ground he occupied in the advocacy of a certain paper, before the Consociation of Rhode Island, by publishing *another paper*, which was not then before the body, and to which it was impossible that I could have referred. It is even more singular, that he still fails to give the true document. Why not give it? It is very brief. It is stranger still, that he should say that his report contained the other paper, was "fully quoted" by me. I have before me both the speeches I made before the Consociation, as reported and published at the time; and they contain not the slightest reference to any such paper. I have also the reported speeches of Mr. Wolcott on the same occasion, and in them I find no reference to the paper he has given us! How shall I account for these strange inadvertencies? The paper which was advocated by Mr. W., and adopted by the Consociation by a small majority, is as follows: "Whereas, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, with which we are in correspondence, regarding slaveholding as not inconsistent with good standing in the Church of Christ, decline renewing fraternal remonstrance and reproof from corresponding Christian bodies, who may differ from them on this subject:"

Therefore, *Resolved*, That we cannot consistently with our principles and Christian obligations, continue our correspondence with those bodies.

This paper, it will be seen, was designed to terminate the correspondence with both the Old and New School Assemblies. Let me state a few facts which Mr. Wolcott will not deny:

1. The fraternal correspondence thus abruptly terminated, was *requested* more than twenty years ago, by the Consociation of Rhode Island, and was agreed to, at their request, by the General Assembly.

2. The General Assembly had clearly defined its position on the subject of slavery before that request was made; and it was not pretended that that body had changed its ground.

3. The ground on which the correspondence sought by themselves was terminated, was that the Assembly, holding views of slaveholding different from those held by the Consociation, declined receiving *remonstrance and reproof* from them and others like them. One or two remarks on this point:

1st. To *reprove* or *rebuke* an honest man or body of men for opinions sincerely held, after careful examination, is absurd and offensive. Reproof or rebuke imparts no light; and honest men never change opinions deliberately adopted, unless they get new light. To rebuke them, then, implies that they are *insincere*, and it is offensive.

2d. The undeniable fact is, that the delegates from that body had been uniformly received with marked respect, and had been respectfully heard in *all* they wished to say. This fact was reported by the delegates themselves. The venerable Dr. Shepherd was then delegate, and he stated: "When he came to bid them (the Assembly) farewell, the Moderator, a venerable man of three score years and ten, arose and took his hand in the presence of the whole body, thanked him for coming, and desired him to carry home the warmest greetings of Christian affection to the body he came to represent."

3d. At the meeting of the Assembly immediately preceding that of the Consociation, when the delegate from the General Conference of Maine had spoken of the views of that Conference regarding slavery, the Moderator said:—"We are truly glad to welcome you, sir, as the representative of our brethren in Maine. As the representative of this General Assembly, I tender you, and through you to your brethren of the Conference, our warmest salutations. * * * You have spoken of the position of your churches, sir, in regard to the question of slavery. We find no fault with you for being anti-slavery. It is what we expect in the section (Virginia) which I represent; but we think that we in the South know the evils of slavery better than you do, and that we can grapple with it better than you can. And here I would like to say, that I never heard a man or a woman, throughout the Southern States, speak of slavery but acknowledged it to be an evil. The feeling was general throughout the South, till the Abolition excitement arose, and it was as much a matter of astonishment to us as it was to you here, to hear men say that slavery was the perfection of Christian institutions."

Such was the sentiments uttered by the venerable Moderator, himself a Virginian, in presence of the Assembly, in response to all that the delegate from Maine chose to say on the subject; it was when such feelings of fraternal regard toward our Congregational brethren were being uttered by the Assembly; it was on such circumstances, that Mr. Wolcott advocated the adoption of an offensive paper—representing that Congregationalists were not allowed to speak freely before that body, and rudely terminating Christian correspondence with them! The only pretence for which was a little misunderstanding, *six years before* with the Massachusetts Association, which had not interrupted the correspondence between that body and the Assembly.

It was in these circumstances that Mr. Wolcott, after hearing from the General Assembly? delegate to the Consociation, of the harmony enjoyed by the Presbyterian church, replied in the following language:

"Dr. Rice tells us that the Assembly has great harmony; but he did not tell us that they reached that peace by steps, that, in the language of C. G. Finney, made 'a jubilee in hell every time the Assembly met.'" It was in such circumstances he said: until the two Assemblies came to the ground he marked out, "they do not deserve to have a delegate from any religious body in Christendom."

And now, when he tells me, that by a stretch of charity, "which led him in a case of conflicting testimony to adopt that which is most favorable to the character of the individual," he is willing to hold Christian and ministerial fellowship with me, I have only to say, such language is offensive and if such was the meaning of the invitation he sent me to be present at his installation; the invitation was insulting.

In a word, I am no better than the Presbyterian church; and I cannot consistently hold fellowship with those who cannot fellowship her.

On some accounts I regret this discussion, on others, I am glad of it. This community needs to know how Old School Presbyterians stand, and what has been our course. But Mr. Wolcott was not called upon to inaugurate his ministry here in this way.

N. L. RICE.

Douglas Repudiated.

The Rochester *Union*, a prominent Democratic paper, is deeply dissatisfied with Mr. Douglas for his recent desertion of principles, and remarks:

If Mr. Douglas really did avow his determination to support the Charleston nomination, no matter what kind of a platform may be adopted; and at the same time declared that the slave-territorial question is simply a judicial question, we fail to see why he did not, *ipso facto*, commit political suicide. We sincerely hope he has been misrepresented.

* * * The Democracy of this country are not in the habit of taking their creed ready-made from the Supreme Court. Especially are they not in the habit of stifling their convictions, and referring to that court in advance, for their political "principles." When they arrive at that point, they will justly become the scorn and derision of the world.

THE WRECK OF THE HUNGARIAN

Names of Some of the Passengers.

We glean from our exchanges the following particulars relative to this Steamer and her ill-fated passengers:

[From the Liverpool Post, 9th.]

The Montreal Company's steamer Hungarian sailed for Portland yesterday, calling at Queenstown. She had the Canadian and United States mails, about thirty-five passengers, together with a large cargo.

[From the London Chronicle, 9th.]

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's screw steamer Hungarian sailed from the Mersey at noon yesterday for Portland, U. S., with the Canadian and United States mails, and from sixty to seventy passengers.

THE HUNGARIAN'S PASSENGERS.

[From the Montreal Herald, 23d.]

This most melancholy disaster has thrown a deep gloom over the entire city, for although there can be no absolute certainty on the subject, it is too much to be feared that among her ill-fated passengers there were several of our citizens, whose families and friends are overwhelmed with anxiety for their fate. Nothing had been seen of the ship's life boats, of which we learn from Messrs. Edmonstone, Allen & Co., there were six very superior ones on board, and excepting a few spars and a portion of the mail bags, nothing had been washed ashore from the wreck. Among the passengers it is, we understand, but too probable, were the following:—Mr. Breman, of the firm of A. Robertson & Co., and his young bride, a sister of Mr. Andrew Robertson; Mr. Bailli, of the firm of James Bailli & Co.; Mr. Neil Morrison, of the firm of Morrison & Empey; Mr. Roy, of the firm of Roy & Dufort. There were some reasons for fearing that Mr. Grant, the Secretary of the Grand Trunk Company, would be among the passengers; but we are happy to learn that the probabilities are altogether in favor of his not having been able to leave in the Hungarian. Mr. Blackwell, too, the Managing Director of the Company, it was at first rumored, had intended sailing in her, but we learn that this was altogether a mistake, as Mr. Blackwell had engagements in London which would render his leaving at so early a date all but impossible. No bodies, it will be observed, had been washed ashore from the wreck, and there are still some grounds for hoping that all may not have been lost; and that the life-boats, which would live in almost any sea, may yet prove to have been the means of saving some of the unfortunates, when the doomed vessel met her fate. When, however, we consider that that she went ashore during the night and that no trace of any of the boats has yet been found, our hopes in this direction are, we confess, slender.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, Feb. 25 P. M.

It is thought there must be some mistake about the steamship Hungarian having 360 passengers on board when she was lost, as she was never known to carry half that number, nor any of the steamers belonging to the same line she did.

THIRD DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, February 25.

The following passengers were "booked," in Great Britain, and then went on board, as reported by Messrs. Sabel & Searls, agents of the Grand Trunk in New York:

Hugh McCaffrey, Richard Madden, Wm. Kerby, John Daley, Martin Donners, Ellen Sheehan, Wm. Vogle, Geo. McDermott, Michael Lucey, John Delaney, F. Richardson, Patrick Giverin. The first three of the above were booked at Liverpool, and the latter were at Cork.

The Purser of the Vigo thinks that on leaving Queenstown harbor, the Hungarian had nearly forty cabin passengers and some sixty steerage passengers.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 25.]

"We understand that the friends of Capt. Harlow of Roxbury, Mass., formerly master of ship Kingfisher, are fearful that he may have taken passage by the Hungarian, as he was expected to start for home about the time she sailed."

[From the Bridgeport Standard.]

It is believed that Messrs. J. F. & W. Crocker of Norwich, were passengers on board the Hungarian. Letters received by the families of the two gentlemen announce positively their intention of taking this steamer, then to sail from Liverpool in a few days. They had been on a visit to Europe to dispose of rights to use a patent cork cutting machine invented by Wm. D. Crocker, and had been so successful that they were returning at an earlier day than anticipated. Mr. Crocker has a considerable manufactory using these machines at Norwich, and his brother (Jared F.) is an active lawyer at the same place.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes a list of the Europa's passengers, and says:

In this list we are happy to recognize the name of Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. Samson (of John Macdonald & Co.,) proving that they, at all events, were not among the unfortunates. A passenger named Wilson is also mentioned as having sailed from Cork. It is possible that this could have been Mr. Wilson of Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co.'s? We fear not. He wrote that he had taken passage in the Hungarian, and it is not likely, though still possible, that he was detained so long as to be compelled to cross the channel from Holyhead and take the rail to Cork, in order to catch the Europa at that place. If he had done so, he would surely have telegraphed from Halifax as Mr. Charlesworth did. It is probable that there are other Canadians in the above list, although unknown to us, whose friends may be relieved from their anxiety by its publication.

We are happy to learn that there is no possibility of Mr. Merritt, and Mrs. A. E. Rykert, who is to accompany him on his return voyage, having been on board the ill fated vessel. He wrote by the Arabia that he would write again by the next steamer, which was the Hungarian. We are sorry that the same report cannot be given of Mr. Talbot and his bride. The Postmaster General has telegraphed to his friends in London that Mr. T. intended to sail in the Hungarian. He was married but a few weeks ago, in England, to Miss Eccles, daughter of the late much respected Capt. Hugh Eccles of this city. We trust it may turn out that he delayed his voyage another week. Of Mr. McKellar's movements less is known. He had not written for two previous mails, and though expecting to leave soon, had not specified any time.

The names of the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, Mr. Francis Shanly, Mr. Blackwell of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Bulmer of Montreal, Mr. Lemesurier of Quebec, and others, are mentioned as possible passengers on the Hungarian, but there is no reliable information on the subject. Both the ship and her captain were favorities, and it is feared that she would be preferred by some, at least, of these gentlemen.

American Sympathy for the Jews of Morocco—Its Effect in Europe.

The *Jewish Messenger* for this week, publishes the following letter from Sir Moses Montefiore, of London, acknowledging the receipt of remittances from this country for the aid of the destitute Jewish exiles from Morocco:

GROSVENOR GATE, PARK LANE, LONDON, 1st February, 1860.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind letter of the 17th ult., in which you communicated to me the pleasing news that the exertions made in behalf of our unfortunate brethren from Morocco, are not in any way relaxing.

I am happy to say that I have already received several large remittances from the United States and Canada, and I am looking forward to further contributions, which bid fair to swell our collections considerably.

I confess I felt from the first that the American Israelites would lend their aid to the cause, with that unfailing and well-known benevolence so creditable to their feelings, but the spirit in which the case of our unfortunate co-religionists has been taken up by them, exceeds my fondest expectations.

I feel that no small meed of praise is due to you, my dear sir, for these satisfactory results, for you have, both by word of mouth and (in co-operation with your son,) by your powerful pen, advocated with true zeal the cause of the distressed.

I am yours very faithfully.

MOSES MONTEFIORE.

To the Rev. S. M. ISAACS, New York.

Destructive Fire—$30,000 Worth of Pork Destroyed.

[From the Missouri Democrat, Feb. 27.]

The alarm of fire yesterday morning about 10 o'clock was caused by the burning of the smoke house attached to the pork house of J. J. Roe & Co., on Convent, between Third and Fourth streets. The smoke house had just been filled, mostly with clear sides, and a fire lit for smoking in the morning. The heavy weight of meat broke the supporters, and the meat fell on the fire underneath. From its greasy nature it soon blazed up. The alarm was promptly given, and the steam engines soon on the ground, otherwise the conflagration would have been large. The smoke house contained at the time between 250,000 and 300,000 pieces of meat, mostly sides, owned in part by Messrs. John J. Roe & Co. and Hening & Woodruff, and were valued at nearly $30,000, which was fully covered by insurance in offices in this city and agencies. The building was owned by S. M. Edgell, and valued at $1,500, and uninsured. Fortunately the smoke house was separate from the packing house, otherwise the destruction of the entire block would have been inevitable. At one time it was feared that a row of buildings on Third street, extending from Convent street up, would be destroyed, but through the strenuous exertions of the firemen the fire was confined to the smoke house. The tenements on Third street were occupied by several families, who lost considerable furniture, attendent on removing. The following persons doing business in the row had their stocks damaged by water: Schoenbaldts & Wilkins, tailors, insured; R. Wild, painter, uninsured; J. F. Schneider, Justice of the Peace, had the papers of his office partly destroyed. The residence of E. O. English was also deluged with water.

The Yacht Wanderer.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A letter just received from a gentleman in Madeira, which we have kindly been permitted to copy, says:

"MADEIRA, January 27, 1860.

"You will very likely have seen in the papers that the Wanderer was run away with from Savannah. A beautiful yacht (American) ran close into the port here one day in November, but cleared out as soon as she saw some English men of war at anchor. The day previous she had been at anchor off the coast to the westward. This vessel turns out to be the Wanderer. The captain went home in one of the African packets. He had landed at Teneriffe in a small boat, and made out that he had been abandoned at sea by his mate, who had run away with the vessel; but curious to say, he, the captain, was well provided with doubloons. No one knows what has become of the vessel since, but it is a curious fact that the same day in which, in his protest before the United States Consul at Teneriffe, he declares to have been abandoned at sea two hundred miles from land, the vessel was at anchor off our coast. We shall hear more of her soon, I suppose."

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

[From the Rocky Mountain News, Feb. 15.]

CLARK & VANDEVANTER'S QUARTZ MILL.

MOUNTAIN CITY, Feb. 9, 1860.

EDITOR NEWS:—The engine of Messrs. Clark Vandevanter's new quartz mill has, in the last few days, commenced running, and works admirably. It is only attached at present to their shingle machine. Considering the incredibly short time since these gentlemen first broke ground and erected their buildings, and that, too, in dead of winter, it is, I assure you, a cheering sound to us, and a cheering sign of energy and progress to hear, in the fastnesses of these mountains, the piercing notes from the steam whistle which surmounts their works. The establishment is for quartz crushing, and the manufacture of shingles—a secondary object; and if, preliminary to the main design, they give such good evidence of skill and workmanship, have we not the best assurance that, when their twelve stamps are brought into full play upon the rich gold-bearing rock in the immediate vicinity, their work will be equally well done, and fruitful of golden results.

ARRIVALS—A. Defrees, Esq., of South Bend, Ind., arrived by the last coach. He will be remembered as one of the most successful miners of last year, he and his brother, W. Defrees, having taken some $20,000 from their claim on the Gregory Lead. H. S. Clark, Esq., long identified with the Western Stage Company and the United States Express Company, also came out by the same coach. We believe he is looking out for the interests of the above companies, who, we understand, design extending their lines to this city early in the coming spring.

—On Saturday we had the first arrival of goods from the States of this year. A gentleman from Nebraska City came in with a stock of boots, shoes and findings, prepared to go into the manufacture of these indispensables in our city.

—The weather still continues very pleasant, the snow is all gone from the plains and disappearing rapidly from the mountains. The days are so warm that we are not obliged to keep fires in our office, except in the mornings and evenings.

—We hear from the mountains that a new gulch has been discovered a few miles beyond Gregory's, of fabulous richness, excelling even the famous Russell's. The gulch is ten miles long.

—Some iron ore has been recently tested in this city, which yielded 75 per cent. of metal. It was found near the foot of the mountains, fifteen miles west of here.

—The bridge over the Platte on Ferry street is nearly completed, and has the appearance of being a substantial improvement.

—Seventeen hundred dollars was realized one day last week from the crushing, by the Le Fever mill, of two cords of quartz, mixed with iron pyrites, from the Gunnell lead.

—Dr. Casto, who has received the appointment of Post Master at Mountain City, assures us that he will next week commence the erection of an elegant and commodious office at that place.

—Excellent prospects of rich mines have been discovered this side of Gregory's in the mountains, about mid-way between the above point and the plains.

—The new town of Bradford is attracting much attention, and we learn that a considerable number of houses are going up therein.

One of the Indian 'Wars.'

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Looking into the accounts which we find in the California papers of a late "war," as it is called, which was waged on a tribe of savages, known as Pitt River Indians, it does not strike us that the future historian of the Golden State will give it a place among the heroic deeds of its people. Gen. Kibbe, who was in command of the California militia called into service against these Indians, has just made a report of his doings to the Legislature. Some of the more striking of the statements to be found in this report, are referred to by the San Francisco *Bulletin*. Of these Indians, two hundred were killed and twelve hundred taken prisoners. To those who have read only of the wars with King Philip, of the "dark and bloody ground," of Gen. Wayne, and of Col. Johnson, who is supposed by many to have killed Tecumseh, such a report as this would convey the idea that not only a large number of whites must have been engaged, but they probably met with a pretty serious loss. This idea would receive confirmation from such parts of the General's report as dwell upon the gallantry and arduous services of the troops.

The *Bulletin* says he dilates "with conscious pride upon the courage, the ferocity, and the resources of the Indian foe who were subdued, upon the terrors of the country they inhabited, and upon the gallantry and magnanimity of the American troops who invaded and reduced it;" although it must be confessed a shade of suspicion is thrown upon the value of such testimony, by his allusion to "their exalted magnanimity in exempting women and children from slaughter." Still, the positive testimony is clear, and it is strengthened by such details as follow, which we take from one of the General's dispatches:

"Two nights afterwards I attacked the Indian stronghold with forty men, completely routing those who defended it, killing several of their number and taking others prisoners. Those who escaped were pursued. A number of engagements subsequently occurred with them, in which a great number were killed and captured."

One reading only the record of his engagements, and his tributes to his followers, might well suppose that so much execution was not done without loss in our part. His surprise, therefore, will be natural when, reading farther on, he discovers that in summing up the casualties done to the whites, the total of the damage may be formulated thus:

Killed 000
Wounded 2

And, it is added, that the wounded will recover.

It seems that the whole number of men raised for this campaign was 80. These 80 took 1200 captives and killed 200, without losing a man. Now, it is a pertinent question, could they not as well have taken the slain 200? In that event, the campaign would have been one of the most bloodless and successful on record, and much of the praise Gen. Kibbe lavishes on his men would have been due. As it is, it is evident that no resistance worth mentioning was made, and that it would be as proper to call the sport of shooting into a flock of crows a battle, as one of these vaunted encounters with the Pitt River Indians.

Not being yet quite up to the level of some of the ethnological schools, we shall be pardoned for saying that we sympathize with the bulletin when it gives Gen. Kibbe's report the benefit of such reflections as we find in the following extract from that paper:

"There is one feature in Gen. Kibbe's report which is discreditable to the State. He speaks in the slang of the time, of the male Indians as 'bucks'—that is, he means to say that they are not human beings, but brute animals, who are to be spoken of and treated, not as men and women, but as beasts. What wonder is it that the wild and less than half civilized hunters of the frontier think it harmless to shoot Indians 'on sight,' when one of the highest dignitaries of the State Government speaks of them, in grave official documents as 'bucks'—masculine of the deer kind—who may be and ought to be, slain whenever met with. In our opinion, the phraseology covers a sentiment which ought to excite the detestation of every human and enlightened man."

Dr. Cumming on the "Signs of the Times."

Dr. Cumming has been stating his opinion at Leeds respecting the great events which, according to his interpretation of the Book of Daniel and the Apocalypse, are looming in the future. He said the year 1767 seemed to end 6,000 years of the world's history, and from the earliest periods onward it had been the almost universal belief that the six days of creation were typical of those 6,000 years, and that the seventh day of creation, or the Sabbath, was typical of the millennial rest of 1,000 years. But they would say that, supposing this were so, they were at this moment over 140 years short of the 6,000 years. It was a remarkable fact, however, that the ablest chronologists, irrespective of all prophetic theories, had shown that a mistake of upwards of 100 years had been made in calculating the chronology of the world, and that the year 1860 of the Christian era began not from the year 4004 of the world's history, but in the year 4138, and that the year of Christ's birth was five years before that, or in 4132. If his premises were just, then they were at that moment within seven years of the exhaustion of the 6,000 years; so that if 1867 was to be the termination of this economy, they had arrived at the Saturday evening o the world's long and dreary week. If this were so, it was a magnificent thought that there were some in that assembly who would never die. They were just plunging into days such as they had never seen; an European war was looming, more dreadful than that through which they had recently passed, and when these things happened it would be seen that the sentiments he had uttered were not the dreams of fanaticism, but of soberness and truth.

DEATH OF A GYPSY KING.—Owen Stanley, King of the Gypsies, died on Tuesday last, at Oxford, near Madison, Ind. His remains were brought here yesterday by his eldest son, and his nephew, Henry Worten, and deposited in the public vault at Woodland Cemetery, where they will remain for a month or two, when he will be interred by the side of his wife, who was buried at Woodland. Joshua Small, Harry Small, Powers Small, and about forty others were present at his death, and among them his children, grand-children, &c.

All persons, in any part of the world, who desire to attend the burial, and who may wish to know the time of interment, and other information in regard to the deceased, should write to George Lane, Dayton, O., who will give the desired information. The Gypsies are now in winter quarters near Madison, Ind.—*Dayton Empire.*

A CHURCH BLOWN DOWN IN TIME OF SERVICE.—The Massillon, Ohio, *Journal* says that during the gale of the 22d the gable end of the Lutheran Church, at West Brookfield, Ohio, was forced in and the roof carried off. At the time a service was being held, the congregation numbering between three and four hundred. Fifteen persons were injured, four having fractured limbs. Great excitement and consternation prevailed, and the number of the wounded is considered very small in view of the circumstances under which the disaster occurred.

A LITTLE BOY SHOOTS HIS BROTHER.—On Friday afternoon, while two little sons of Rev. J. S. Wise, Methodist minister at Lithopolis, about fifteen miles from Columbus, Ohio, were at play together, the eldest took a loaded shot gun which he pointed at his brother, making at the same time some playful demand with which the latter refused to comply. He thereupon, utterly unconscious that the gun was loaded, pulled the trigger. The charge took effect in the victim's head, blowing off the top of his skull and killing him instantly.

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OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
ELEGANT SPRING BRILLIANTS, SPRING SILKS, SPRING DeLAINES, FRENCH PRINTS, ENGLISH PRINTS,
And an unlimited supply of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS Of every description. New Goods arriving daily from this date.
Prices Guaranteed Lower than Elsewhere.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake-st.

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T. B. CARTER
Has removed to
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ONE DOOR
WEST OF HIS OLD STAND!
Positive Sales.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK.
Embroidered Collars,
EMBROIDERED SETTS
Of Latest Importations.
AT COST.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
150 Lake Street.

LOW'S AND CLEAVER'S LONDON
HONEY SOAP,
GLYCERINE SOAP,
Almond Soap,
And all kinds of the
FINEST TOILET GOODS
Sold by
J. H. REED & CO.,
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FANS! FANS! FANS!
Bridal and Party Fans. Just received by Express and Steamer, direct from Paris, a line of beautiful Fans, new styles, richest in material, most chaste and elegant in finish, in Silk, Satin, Pearl, Ivory and Gilt Sandal Wood at
PARK'S.
124 - - Lake Street. - - 124

GARTERS, GARTERS,
GARTERS, GARTERS,
Just received from the importers direct, a splendid line of these Goods, in Pink, Blue, White and Straw colored Silk, in Velvet, Kid, and Linen, Fancy and Plain Embroidered in silk with Buckles, Clasps & Ties at
PARK'S.
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Hair Pins, Head Dresses,
Hair Pins, Head Dresses.
In Blue and Gold, Coral and Gold, Pearl and Gold, Red and Gilt. The best assortment in the city, embracing the most novel, new and beautiful patterns, in the market may be found at
PARK'S.
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Domestic Goods for Cash.
We offer to the trade
At Manufacturer's Prices
ADDING FREIGHT,
50 Bales DENIMS,
20 do STRIPES,
50 do SHEETINGS,
20 do TICKING,
50 do WADDING,
500 do CHICAGO BATTS,
100 do TWINE and WICK,
5 Cases CHECKS,
5 do KENTUCKY JEANS,
5 do FARMERS and MECHANICS CASSIMERES.
With a full assortment of goods in every department of our trade. Cash and Short Time buyers are invited to examine our stock,
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
72 . . . . Lake Street. 72

Anno Domini .... 1860.
Of American Independence ..... 84.
Spring Announcement.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
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Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of
Known Brands of Goods,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN,"
Is warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 .... LAKE STREET 48
Offers to Purchasers Selections
FROM THE
LARGEST STOCK OF VASES
OF ELEGANT AND UNIQUE PATTERNS,
Ever Before Offered in the City of Chicago.

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H. W. Hunt & Co.,
Have removed to the spacious Warerooms on the Second and Third Floors of
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(BURCH'S BLOCK,)
We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade our usual stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING.
We are also opening our stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, Ducks Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, &c.,
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
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BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1¼ inches in diameter, and
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WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
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The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
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Reducing the Weight of Shirts
And increasing their strength nearly one-half.
ARE SOLD ONLY IN
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Solicit the attention of the citizens of the
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to their large and carefully selected stock of
WALL PAPERS, CURTAINS, BORDERS, &c.

TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS AND FLAGS,
Constantly on hand and made to order by
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers,
204 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. Wells.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—
106 - - Lake Street. - - 106
MARSH BROTHERS,
Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with
A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, large experience in the business, giving it our personal attention, and selling exclusively
FOR CASH,
We feel confident that no house in our line can sell
Equally Low Prices.
No one should fail to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK
PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING.
MARSH BROS,
106 .... Lake Street 106

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Field, Benedict & Co.,
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Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of
Black and Col'd Broadcloths, all grades,
Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vestings,
Farmers and Mechanics Cassimeres,
Cottonades in great variety,
Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimeres,
Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks,
Spanish, Grass, Blouse and Bley Linens,
Tweeds, Satinetts, Corduroys, &c.
Also, a general stock of
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Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety.

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HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
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COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
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Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied, in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

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We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
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We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
50 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee.
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
49 do Sterine do
49 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do do
110 M Imported Cigars,
30 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
49 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
169 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A 1 do
194 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
198 boxes Layer Raisins,
376 do M. R. do
98 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
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112 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
130 do Dairy Salt,
250 boxes Pipes,
For sale very low
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C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
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HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to the
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular.
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Of which we have a full stock.
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In quantities of not less than one ton, deliverable at our Warehouse at any time previous to the first day of June next. Five per cent. Cash to be paid when the contract is made, balance on delivery. Purchasers are invited to correspond with us at once.
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Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits.

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LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
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PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536.
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CHOICE EXTRACTS
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Cologne, Lavender & Toilet Waters
In great variety.
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Spalding's Glue,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
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124 Lake Street.
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DRESS TRIMMINGS,
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...ARE NOW OFFERING OUR
...TER STOCK
AT THE
... Possible Prices!
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...SSOR TO O. T. ATKINSON,)
...LAKE STREET..........78
...Kid Gloves, of all colors, to perfection. fe16b-1m

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...ENCE WIRE!
...ed to make contracts with dealers for first quality
...ALED FENCE WIRE,
No. 8 and 9.
...not less than one ton, deliverable at any time previous to the first day of June, ...cost. Cash to be paid when the contract is ...on delivery. Purchasers are invited to call ...at once.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
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...be obtained among the endless variety at
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In great variety.
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Best Qualities,
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HERRING,
...Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal,
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
...AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE,
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHONG,
...Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL,
Coffees,
JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,
ROASTED AND GROUND.
...AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,
Preserved Fruits of all kinds
WINES and LIQUORS,
Of the Best Qualities and Warranted Pure. nov'59 ly

...GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
...Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage.
Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street,
...Cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Dealers in Manilla and Tarred ...Rope, Sail Duck, Bags and Bagging, Wool, Seine and ...Gilnet Twines, Nets and Seines, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, ...Oils, Chains, Anchors, Tackle Blocks, &c. COTTON ...FLAX & HEMP TWINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ...HUBBARD ...A. J. TUBBES ...GEO. B. CARPENTER. fe1b582-3m

...FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
...South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
...Ladies' Dresses of every description, also Gentlemen's ...Coats, Vests and Pants dyed, repaired and cleaned in the ...best manner, on reasonable terms. ja18-ly

...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Dressing Cases, Shaving Brushes.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Traveling Bags, Fancy Head Dresses.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Bracelets, Necklaces, Fans, Purses.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Bags, Wallets, Lubin's Extracts.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Toilet Powders, Pomades.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Hair Oils, Liquid Rouges, Toilet Soaps.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Work Boxes, Card Receivers.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Shell Combs, Bridal Fans, Stereoscopes.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Shawl Pins, Tea Bells, Pearl Beads.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Jet Goods, Chess Men, Dressing Combs.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Glove Cases, Fancy Hair Pins, Brooches.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Card Tablets, Port Monnaies, Pocket Combs.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for German Cologne, Cosmetics, Puff Boxes.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Carmine Powders, Shaving Creams, Elastics.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Garters, Writing Desks, Needle Cases, &c.
...GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Wax Beads, Odor Bottles, Pocket Knives.

Special Notices.

☞ Martyred Heads.—Hundreds of heads of hair are ruined by the use of deleterious dyes for which no scientific authority is responsible.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

on the contrary, presents the highest scientific credentials. It has been analyzed by Dr. CHILTON, who stands at the head of our Experimental Chemists, and he states in his certificate that nothing injurious enters into its composition.

THIS UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL,

added to the well known fact that it is the most reliable and the most natural dye ever manufactured, have given it immense prestige, and the sales are running up from month to month, with a rapidity that severely taxes the energies and resources of the proprietor. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

JOHN D. PARK, Agent, 124 Lake street, Chicago.
fe16dawlm

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—

It brings to terms
Intestine worms;
Cures every child;
Is tasteless, mild;
Oh! mothers dear
No longer fear,
Your pets must live
If this you give.

Genet Norton, Proprietor, New York. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. fe7-1m

☞ Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture.—The annoyance of a bad cold or cough is great, the danger serious. Slight affections (as they are deemed) of the organs of respiration, open the door to consumption, bronchitis, death. Arrest them—you can do so in all cases with this commanding vegetable specific. All other prescriptions sometimes fail, this never. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. fe7-1m

☞ Dr. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup.—Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate and tough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, HERE IS YOUR REMEDY. It will unquestionably save you. Price $1. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. fe7-1m

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de-ly

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House), is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner. ja8003-ly

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. Office—3 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office. my17v72-1y

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. no12b470

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO. [ja9-11m-d678]

Wines and Liquors.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY.
51 - - South Water Street - - 51
(Corner of Wabash Avenue,)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING COAL.
☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. au1a409-1y

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of this Institution commences on the 11th of April. It is believed that the facilities here offered for the instruction of young ladies in all the branches of a thorough English and Classical education are not surpassed by any institution in the West. For terms see circular, or apply to MRS. C. V. WAITE and MISS A. I. WAITE, A. B., Principals. Post Office box 1565, Chicago, Illinois. fe23b663 1m

Corporation Notices.

A CARD.—City Collector's Office, February 27th, 1860. The undersigned, City Collector, would notify all delinquent Tax Payers, that the Tax Sale, which is to commence on Thursday, the 15th of March next, will be carried on without any delay whatever, and that no adjournment of that sale will take place for the mere purpose of extending the time of payment any longer. Parties whose Taxes or assessments are in arrears are therefore requested to settle with the Collector immediately, and not to wait till the day of sale. On and after Thursday, the 15th of March, being the day of the commencement of the sale, all tenders made to the Collector must be made in the gold or silver of the United States.
A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.
fe28-b661-tm1580

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the north side of Maple street from Dearborn street to Clark street, in the North Division six feet wide of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.
fe23-b4-10t

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the East side of Jefferson street, from Mitchell street to Catharine street, in the West Division, six feet wide of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the South side of Dewitt street from Halsted street to Union street, in the West Division, four feet wide of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
B. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the South side of Eleventh street, from Blue Island ave. to Morgan street, in the West Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860. Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the North side of Catharine street from Halsted street to Union street, in the West Division, four feet wide of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the West side of Morgan street from Taylor street to Twelfth street, in the West Division six feet wide of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the East side of Wells street, from North Water street to Ohio street, in the North Division, 16 feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

GO TO JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE STREET,
—FOR—
FINE TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY GOODS,
Patent Medicines, &c.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
ERNST PRUSSING,
No. 30 South Clark street.
Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business paper bought.
I shall pay particular attention to the Exchange of Goods for Real Estate.
To merchants or manufacturers, wishing to retire from business, I would say that I have the best facilities to dispose of their stock in exchange for real estate. Goods consigned to my care will be stored in fire-proof buildings ... no14-1d64-ly

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
WITH HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded medals at the World's Fair, London, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE THE ONLY American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents ...
S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, N. Y.
C. L. MARSON & CO., Agents,
20 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

New Publications.

WORKS to Make one Think.—

FOOTFALLS on the Boundary of Another World, by Robert Dale Owen. Price $1.25.
MANSELL'S LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT. Price $1.
RAWLINSON'S HISTORICAL EVIDENCES of the Truth of Scripture. Price $1.25.
CHRIST IN HISTORY, by Robert Turnbull. $1.25.
THE CRUCIBLE, or Tests of a Regenerate State; by Rev. J. A. Goodhue. Price $1.
THE ELOHIM REVEALED in the Creation and Redemption of Man; by S. J. Baird, D.D. Price $2.50.
THE STILL HOUR; by Austin Phelps D.D. 38 cents.
SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES; vol 1, $3.
All first-class Standard Works in every department of Literature at publisher's rates.
☞ Terms cash on delivery.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 & 41 Lake st., Chicago.

THE PSALMIST, WITH MUSIC.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE PSALMIST,
WITH MUSIC.
A MANUAL FOR THE SERVICE OF SACRED SONG IN BAPTIST CONGREGATIONS AND CHOIRS.
COLLATED BY B. F. EDMANDS,
Conductor of Music at the Baldwin place Church, Boston.
ROYAL 12mo., EMBOSSED CLOTH, $1.00.

This Manual is pronounced by competent judges superior to any collection of Sacred Music now in use. It is particularly rich in the good old tunes, enshrined in the praises of the sanctuary, dear to aged saints and hallowed in the memories of childhood. It contains every hymn of the Psalmist, the Hymn Book now in

UNIVERSAL USE IN BAPTIST CHURCHES,

with the same numbering, and every hymn has one or more tunes attached to it. It is more convenient in size, and cheaper in price than any similar Manual, and is adapted to the use of Choirs as well as Congregations. Our Churches can now introduce

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING

at small expense, for the old editions of the PSALMIST will retain all their value, and only those will need to purchase the new edition, who wish to have the tunes before them in singing.
Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.
fe17 S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
Are the Agents for the
Massachusetts Sunday School Society, and the Am. Baptist Pub. and S. S. Society.
They also keep the
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES published by Sheldon & Company.
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS of Henry Hoyt.
THE JUVENILE AND S. S. BOOKS of Carter & Brothers.
And are the Publishers of BRADBURY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CHOIR, and BRADBURY'S S. S. MELODIES.
Also, always on hand, the most extensive collection of RELIGIOUS BOOKS to be found in the West. Prices lower and terms cash on delivery.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of George R. Roberts & Co., in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved by its own limitation, either party being authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
GEORGE R. ROBERTS, Chicago.
T. SYLVESTER PARKER, "
A. ROBERTS & SON, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860.

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Lumber and Shingle business under the firm name of George R. Roberts & Co., corner South Wells and Harrison streets.
GEORGE R. ROBERTS,
T. SYLVESTER PARKER.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860. fe2b3lm

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On and after this date Mr Edson Keith is a partner in our firm, and the business, together with that of Hats, Caps and Furs, will be conducted in the name and style of Keith, Faxon & Co.
KEITH & FAXON.
Chicago, February 1, 1860. fe7-571-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wrought and Cast Iron Business, under the firm name of LETZ & CO., was dissolved on the second inst. by mutual consent. George F. Letz and John M. Johnston having purchased the interest of T. W. Wadsworth and Wm. H. Chenoweth, are alone authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
GEO. F. LETZ,
WM. H. CHENOWETH,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON,
T. W. WADSWORTH, Special Partner.
Chicago, January 14th, 1860.

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the firm of
LETZ & JOHNSTON,
For the purpose of doing a General Wrought and Cast Iron Business, at the well-known Chicago Iron Works, located at Nos. 84 to 92 South Franklin street.
GEORGE F. LETZ,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.
Chicago, January 2d, 1860. ja20-b464-6w

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

J. L. McVICKAR & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber.
OFFICE CORNER LAKE AND WEST WATER STS.
Joist, Timber and Dimension Lumber cut to order. Country dealers and builders are solicited to call on us before purchasing, as our facilities for cutting lumber are unsurpassed. By buying of us, they can have lumber sawed to suit their demands. Railroad companies furnished with ties and bridge timber at low figures.
☞ Lumber and Shingles by the cargo.
fe17-3m b634 J. L. McVICKAR & Co.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL.
The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) just north of Indiana street bridge, the BEST kinds of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices:
ERIE COAL, | Large Egg,
ORMSBY COAL, | Small Egg,
MOUNT CARBON COAL, | And Stove Sizes of
BRIAR HILL COAL, | LACKAWANA COAL,
BLOSSBURG COAL.
Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.
ja25-b486-4m RENO & LITTLE.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
28x47 18x23 20x44 26x40 26x42 22x38
29x46 28x44 24x34 25x38 28x41 22x32
28x42 24x34 25x37 23x35 20x37
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL
STATIONERS,
NO. 122..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 122
Have a large and complete stock of
WRITING PAPERS,
WRITING INKS & FLUIDS,
PASS & MEM. BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES,
And Every Variety of
Office Stationery.
Orders for
COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
Such as Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, Letter Heads, Checks, Etc., executed promptly.
ja30 JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3634. my25-ly d391

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices
By J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,
No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216
Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill."
☞ Cash paid for Rags. ly23 ly d447

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!, French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.
Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store,
No. 230 Lake Street.
ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c.
Also, the largest assortment of
Kit and Shoe Findings,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.
HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,
ly27-'59-ly No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs,
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all late Patterns.
Pipe at per cent discount from list prices. Fitting [illegible] per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54.....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.....54
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE!
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street. my22-ly

Press & Tribune.

Recipe for a Winter Salad.

BY SIDNEY SMITH.

(From "The Dinner Question," by Tabitha Tickletooth.)

Two large potatoes passed through the kitchen seive,
Unwonted softness to the salad give;
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon,
Distrust the condiment that bites too soon;
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt;
Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,
And once with vinegar procured from town;
True flavor needs it, and your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two well boiled eggs;
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole;
And, lastly, on the favored compound toss
A magic teaspoon of anchovy sauce;
Then, though green turtle fail, though venison's tough,
And ham and turkey are not boiled enough,
Serenely full the epicure may say—
Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day.

A Letter from the Pope.

The *Independance Belge* publishes in its entirety the letter addressed by Pope Pius to the Emperor Napoleon, in answer to the advice tendered him by his Majesty. We subjoin a translation:

SIRE: I have received the letter which your Majesty has had the goodness to write to me, and I reply to it without evasion and with an open heart. In commencing, I do not hide from myself the difficult position of your Majesty; I see it all in its gravity. Your Majesty could leave this position by some decisive measure which perhaps excites your repugnance, and it is precisely because you find yourself in this position that you advise me again, for the peace of Europe, to cede the insurgent provinces, while assuring me that the powers will guarantee to the Pope those which remain to him.

A project of this nature presents insurmountable difficulties, and to become convinced of it it is sufficient to reflect upon my situation, my sacred character, and the right of the Holy See—rights which are not those of a dynasty, but of all Catholics. The difficulties are insurmountable, because I cannot cede that which does not belong to me, and because I see but too clearly that the victory which would be given to the revolutionists of the Legations would serve as a pretext and encouragement to the native and foreign revolutionists of the other provinces to play the same game, seeing the success of the first; and when I say revolutionists, I speak of the least considerable and the most audacious part of the populations.

The Powers, you say, will guarantee the rest; but in the grave and extraordinary cases which are to be foreseen, and considering the numerous aids which the inhabitants receive from without, will it be possible for the Powers to use their force in an efficacious manner? If that is not so, your Majesty will be persuaded with me that the usurpers of others' goods, and the revolutionists, are invincible when they are only met by means of reasoning.

However that may be, I am compelled to declare openly that I cannot cede the Legations without violating the solemn oaths which bind me; without producing a disaster and a shock in the other provinces; without bringing wrong and shame upon all Catholics; without weakening the rights, not only of the sovereigns of Italy, unjustly despoiled of their domains, but of the sovereigns of the whole Christian world, who cannot see the destruction of certain principles with indifference.

Your Majesty makes the repose of Europe to depend upon the cession by the Pope of the Legations, which for fifty years have caused so much embarrassment to the Pontifical government; but as I promised in the beginning of this letter to speak openly, let me be permitted to return the argument. Who can count the revolutions which have occurred in France during the last sixty-six years? But at the same time who will dare to say to the great French nation, that for the repose of Europe it is necessary to restrain the limits of the empire? The argument proves too much: accordingly, permit me to reject it. And, moreover, your Majesty is not ignorant by what persons, with what funds, with what support, the late attempts at Bologna, Ravenna and other cities, have been made. Almost the entire population remained terror-stricken at the movement, which no one expected, and which they were not disposed to follow. But your Majesty observes that, if I had accepted the project expressed in the letter which you sent me through M. Meneval, the insurgent provinces would be now under my authority. To tell the truth, this letter was opposed to that with which you honored me before the commencement of the Italian campaign, and in which you gave me consoling assurances, without causing me any trouble. However, the letter to which you allude proposed to me in its first part a project as inadmissable as the present; and, as to the second part, I believe I have adopted it, as the documents consigned to the hands of your ambassador at Rome will show.

I see also this phrase of your Majesty's, that if I had accepted this project, I should have preserved my authority over those provinces—an expression which seems to denote that at the point at which we have arrived they are lost to me forever. Sire, I pray you, in the name of the Church, and also in your own interest, so to act that my apprehension be not justified. Certain memoirs, called secret, tell me that the Emperor Napoleon I. has left to his family warnings worthy of a Christian philosopher who in adversity found resources and alleviation in religion alone. It is certain that we shall all shortly appear before the Supreme Tribunal to render a strict account of all our words, and our thoughts. Endeavor, then, to appear before this great tribunal of God in such a way as to experience the effects of His pity, and not those of His justice. I speak thus to you in my character of Father, which gives me the right to tell the whole truth to my sons, however elevated their position in this world. For the rest, I thank you for your friendly expressions in my regard, and for the assurance you give me that you wish to continue to me the solicitude which you say you have had for me up to the present time. It only remains to me to pray to God to pour upon you, upon the Empress, and upon the young Imperial Prince, the abundance of his blessings. PIUS IX.

At the Vatican, January 8, 1860.

A Sea Serpent in Bermuda.

On the 22d of January last, some gentlemen discovered a huge sea monster which had been cast ashore at Hungary Bay, Bermuda. When found it was alive, but dying from exhaustion. Its color was a bright and shining silver. This brilliant covering of the skin was, from the struggling of the animal, scattered in great profusion about the place. The skin had a rough, warty feeling to the touch, but was destitute of any scales. There was a dorsal fin running nearly the whole length of the creature, composed of short slender rays united by a transparent membrane, separated at intervals of less than an inch—in other words, the slight back fin had a number of regular gaps in it. It had a curiously shaped head—in profile not unlike that of a dog. There was a distinctly defined forehead, with a projecting mouth. The eyes, large, flat and exceedingly brilliant. It had very small pectoral fins, and minute ventral fins proceeding from the thorax. It had large gills, but was destitute of teeth. But its most remarkable feature was a beautiful crestal appendage, consisting of eight long spines, of a rich red color, which sprang from the top of the head, commencing at the frontal edge of the forehead and following each other singly about an inch apart—the three first of these spines being connected half way upward from the cranial covering by a gauzy filament, but all the rest were wholly destitute of any membraneous appendage. These delicate crestal spines, which the creature had the power to raise or depress at pleasure, were of irregular lengths—the longest, growing from about the center of the top of the head, being three feet in length, and the rest ranging from eighteen inches to two and a half feet. The larger number of these appendages were flattened at the extreme end, somewhat like the tip of a spear.

The length of this singular inhabitant of the briny world was sixteen feet seven inches from the front edge of the lip to the end of the tail. It was eleven inches deep, measuring through from the top of the back, at about one-third of its length from the head, and its thickness, laterally, was from five to six inches, at the same distance from the head. Thence the body tapered gradually until it terminated in a bluntish point of about half an inch in diameter—the tail having no finny or any other appendage.

This singular fish was opened by one of the spectators, and there was found in it a roe, about three feet in length, showing that the creature was a female. It was also inspected by Dr. H. J. Hinston, Dr. P. B. Tucker, Dr. Cullen, and other gentlemen, including J. Matthew Jones, Esq., the last named gentleman being well known as the author of "The Naturalist in Bermuda." Mr. Jones is in possession of the head, a considerable part of the tail, and a section of the dorsal fin; and is engaged in preparing a paper bearing upon the peculiar features of this wonderful specimen.

Anglophobia in Spain.

In a letter to the London *Times*, "A Traveler in Spain" says:

It is scarcely possible to give you an idea of the bad feeling towards England pervading all ranks of society in this country. An Englishman in Murcia a few days ago asked his way to the cathedral of a Spanish gentleman, who most courteously conducted him. On reaching the door the sacristan was not to be found, and the Spaniard kindly offered to go for him, but doubted his coming, as it was past the usual hour. "Tell the sacristan," said the stranger, "that an Englishman does not ask people to work for nothing." "English!" said the hitherto courteous Spaniard, "English, are you? then I shall not stir a step for you. The English are all bad, I hate them all." Remonstrance was useless. The debt is the grand offence. They publish their own version of the English claim; they suppress all explanations; they call the English government duns, usurers, &c. Then, again, they affirm that the English are helping the Moors with men and money; and I was told last night, with the utmost gravity, that when they have done with the Moors they intend to give England a lesson! Nearly every newspaper teems with furious leading articles, with sarcastic letters, with raked-up calumnies against the English, and, of course, so much poison uncounteracted must produce its effects.

Newness of Our Sensations and Emotions.

The sun was created with me, with you; and by and by, when we had got over the morning of infancy, we sat on a wall, in a field, on a hill, at our own little bedroom window, and our childish eyes being by that time opened, we saw the sun go down for the first time. Nor are these pleasures and advantages confined to the external world, to the sensations it inspires, or the influence it exerts upon us. No human passion, no emotion, the fiercest or the tenderest, comes to us at second hand. The experience and observation of a thousand years, all the metaphysical and poetical, and dramatic book that ever were written, cannot add a jot to the duration or intensity of any emotion of ours. They may exercise it, but they cannot form it, nor instruct it; nor, were they fifty as many and as profound, could they dwarf it. It lies in our hearts in original creation, complete, alone; like my life and yours.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

A Haunted Preacher.

In the volume of Dr. Sprague on the Baptist pulpit, Gov. Briggs communicated a very interesting letter on John Leland, which contains a fuller account of his personal habits and manner of preaching than we have before seen.

He was little inclined to superstition, says Gov. Briggs. Indeed, his practical sagacity and startling common sense kept him from any tendency in that direction, but he had some peculiar experiences of the supernatural, as the following anecdote testifies:

While I was at his house I inquired of him about a remarkable noise, which I had, when a boy, heard that he and his family had been annoyed by, when they lived in Virginia. He gave this account of it:—

His family, at the time, consisted of himself, wife, and four children. One evening, all the family being together, their attention was attracted by a noise, which very much resembled the faint groans of a person in pain. It was distinct, and repeated at intervals of a few seconds. It seemed to be under the sill of the window, and between the clap boards and the ceiling. They paid very little attention to it, and in a short time it ceased. But, afterwards, it returned in the same way—sometimes every night, and sometimes not so frequently, and always in the same place, and of the same character. It continued for some months. He said it excited their curiosity and annoyed them, but they were not alarmed by it. During its continuance they had the siding and casing removed from the place where it appeared to be, but found nothing to account for it, but the sound continued the same.

He consulted his friends, especially some of his ministerial brethren, about it. I think he said it was never heard by any except himself and his family; but it was heard by them when he was absent from home. Mrs. Leland said that often, when she was alone with the children, and while they were playing about the room, and nothing being said, it would come, and they would leave their play and gather about her person. They had a place fifty or sixty rods from the house, by the side of a brook, where the family did their washing. One day while she was at that place, it met her there precisely as it had done in the house.

After the noise had been heard at brief intervals for, I think, six or eight months, they removed their lodgings to quite an opposite and distant part of the house; but it continued as usual, for some time, in its old locality. One night after they had retired, they observed, by the sound, that it had left the spot from which it had previously proceeded, and seemed to be advancing, in a direct line, towards their bed and was becoming constantly louder and more distinct.

At each interval it advanced towards them, and gathered strength and fullness, until it entered the room where they were, and approached the bed, when the groan became deep and appalling. "Then," said he, "for the first time since it began, I felt the emotion of fear; I turned upon my face, and if I ever prayed in my life, I prayed then. I asked the Lord to deliver me and my family from that annoyance, and that, if it were a message from Heaven, it might be explained to us, and depart; that if it were an evil spirit, permitted to disturb and disquiet me and my family, it might be rebuked and sent away; or if there was anything for me to do, to make it depart, that I might be instructed what it was, so that I could do it." This exercise restored his tranquility of mind, and he resumed his usual position in the bed. Then, he said, it uttered a groan too loud and startling to be imitated by the human voice. The next groan was not so loud, and it receded a step or two from the front of the bed, near his face. It continued to recede in the direction from which it came, and grew less and less, until it reached its old station, when it died away to the faintest sound, and entirely and forever ceased.

No explanation was ever found. "I have given you," said he, "a simple and true history of the facts, and you can form your own opinion—I give none." His wife confirmed all he said. I think I can say that I never knew a person less given to the marvelous than Elder Leland.

Beauty of Bacon's Youth.

He won love and deserved to win love; for even in the flush of his life he had none of the vices of young men. If weak on the score of dress and pomp, if he doated, like a girl, on flowers, on scents, on gay colors, on the trappings of a horse; he neither drank nor gamed, nor ran wild and loose in love. Though armed with the most winning ways, and the most glozing lip in London, no husband's peace was ever hurt by him, no woman's fame was dragged by him into the mire. He sought no victories, like those of Blount. He brought no shame like Raleigh, to the cheek of one who loved him more than her own good name. No Lady Rich, as in Sidney's case, ever

Blushed when he was named.

His life was pure as that of Milton, or that of Pascal, though, unlike the poets of Paradise and the *Pensees*, he lived in a court where gallantry was in vogue and beauty was bought and sold. How then, with all these friends, with all these claims on love and help, did he not win his way to place? He sought it; never man with more haste or zeal, for his brain beat with victorious consciousness of power, he hungered to rule mankind, and his blood had that fiery strength which glows into white heat at an imposing light. This question must be tried. Why, while men, with far lower claims than his, got posts and honors—solicitorships, judgeships, secretaryships, embassies—did this man come to pass the ripe age of forty-six without gaining power or place? Can it have been because he was servile and corrupt? If so, logic is a lie, moral theories a sham.

A Powerful Temperance Lecture.

Mrs. Rush, of Champaign county, in this State, has recovered five thousand dollars of Peter Dawson for the loss of her foot. In brief the case is this: Dawson sold liquor to the husband of the plaintiff; and the husband under its influence made an assault upon his wife, and so injured her foot that amputation was necessary. She brought suit, under "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio;" and the jury rendered said verdict. The Mac-a-Cheek *Press* says:

"Dawson has accumulated considerable property in this nefarious traffic and is good for the sum, although it will swamp him. This is one of the best temperance lectures of the day, and will have more effect on the rum sellers than all the blowings and teachings of teetotalers combined."—*Cleveland Herald.*

A PROLIFIC FAMILY.—The Murfreesboro' *News* says:

There lives in Cannon County, Tenn., Daniel Manus, aged eighty years, whose wife Mary is sixty-five years old. Mrs. Manus is the mother of fifteen children, thirteen sons, ten of whom are now living. Both the old gentleman and lady are hale and hearty, and the former can yet perform the usual labor on his farm. We will state the names of each, and the respective numbers of grand-children. Edmund, Elisha and John have ten daughters and two sons; Mary one son; Robert L. two sons and nine daughters; Joel six sons and one daughter; Daniel F. five sons and two daughters; William four sons and two daughters; Elijah three daughters; Thomas two sons and two daughters; Jacob two sons; Samuel one son and two daughters; Nathan two sons and one daughter; James one daughter; Elizabeth unmarried. He has seven great grand-children, which makes seventy-two descendants in all.

Stoves.

PORTABLE FURNACE
—AND—
HEATER,
WITH GAS BURNER ATTACHED.
One of the greatest Heaters of this, or any other age. Call and see it at
No. 201 LAKE STREET.
Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!
FOR OFFICES, STORES AND PARLORS,
For Wood or Coal, for sale at unusual low prices, at
201 LAKE STREET.
Excelsior Weather Strips,
FOR SALE AT
NO. 201 LAKE STREET.
Protect your houses from the cold driving winds and rain and save a large per cent. of your fuel by going to 201 Lake street and getting some of the Excelsior Weather Strip for your windows and doors.
Remember 201 Lake Street.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
—AT—
ALLEN & DALTON'S,
71..........LAKE STREET..........71
Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash
COOK STOVES of various patterns,
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal,
OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal,
BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.
RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES,
Also the famous Hard Coal Burner
RADIATOR.
Plain, Planished & Japanned Tinware,
Housekeeping Goods in General.
Stoves cleaned and set up at short notice. Remember the place
71 - - LAKE STREET. - - 71
JAS. T. ALLEN..........JAS. P. DALTON.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, at H. W. LANDRETH'S, No. 210 State street. Self-Regulator Stoves, Air-Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, at manufacturer's prices. Conquest Cooking Stove. Although the improvement in Stoves have, perhaps, kept pace with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufacture, there are many who still look for something newer in principle, more perfect in construction, and more economical in the consumption of fuel. "The Conquest Stove" is made to meet this particular demand. It is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and combines with substantial advantages, new and important principles never before used in any other Stove. For sale by
oc11-a853-ly H. W. LANDRETH, 210 State street.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 150 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware. ap2-c673-ly

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
90..........WASHINGTON STREET..........90
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities [illegible] ... D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE, 37 WELLS STREET......37
Depository of American Tract Society,
Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, R. Carter and Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, Martiens, and many other publishers.
WM. G. HOLMES, 37 Wells street.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. HIRAM WHEELER.

Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
On the 31st day of December 1859,
Made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State, entitled "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855.

NAME AND LOCATION.
First.—The name of the Company is the "Washington Insurance Company."
The Company is located at the City of New York in the State of New York.

CAPITAL.
Second.—The amount of its Capital Stock is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
Third.—The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.
Fourth.—1. Cash on hand and in Bank ... $12,346 72
2. Real Estate unincumbered ... 5,850 14
3. Bonds owned by the Company ... None.
4. Schedule of Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged ... 100,700 00
Mortgages—First lien as allowed by the Insurance Law of New York, with more than the amount loaned. Estimated value $217,000. Sum loaned thereon ... 100,835 61
5. Debts otherwise secured:
1st. 60 Shares Bank Stock, incorporated by New York ... 6,000 7,250 4,800 00
2nd. 224 Shares Insurance Co.'s Stock incorporated by New York ... 14,150 15,768 11,790 00
3rd. 54 Shares Steam Ship Co. Stock, incorporated by New York ... 5,400 4,050 3,475 00
4th. 117 Shares Rail Road Stock, incorporated by New York ... 11,700 8,840 7,795 46
5th. 19 Shares Rail Road Bonds ... 17,000 12,480 9,935 00
Loans not included in above ... 60 00
6th. Debts for premiums ... 2,367 22
7th. All other securities ... 802 04
Interest accrued but not due ... 4,146 68
Interest due and unpaid ... 675 00
January 31, 1860—Cash in Bank of the Commonwealth ... 272,404 90
Being increase to the Capital Stock of the Co. ... 200,000 00
Total assets of the Company ... 472,404 90

LIABILITIES.
Fifth.—The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors of the Company ... None.
Sixth.—Losses adjusted and due ... None.
Seventh.—Losses adjusted and not due ... None.
Eighth.—Losses adjusted and in process—estimated ... 10,322 84
Ninth.—Losses resisted by the Company (estimated) ... 3,027 00
All other claims against the Co., unpaid dividends ... 55 00
Total Liabilities ... 13,404 84

MISCELLANEOUS.
Eleventh.—The greatest amount insured in any one risk, (one risk only $20,000) ... 15,000 00
Twelfth.—The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village ... Discretionary.
Thirteenth.—The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block ... Discretionary.
Fourteenth.—The act of incorporation of said Company, 14th of December, 1850.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, } SS.
G. C. Satterlee, President, and Henry Weston, Secretary of the Washington Insurance Company, (to me personally known,) being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds of at least par value, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate worth at least double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, either as President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director or otherwise; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company, and that they further say that Two Hundred Thousand Dollars additional capital has within this month of January been subscribed and paid, and that the Cash Capital of said Company is now $400,000.
[Signed.] G. C. SATTERLEE, President.
[Signed.] HENRY WESTON, Secretary.
Original.
CERTIFICATE TO EXPIRE ON THE 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1861.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, Feb. 6, 1860.
WHEREAS, The Washington Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing H. B. Willmarth, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said H. B. Willmarth is authorized as an agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1860.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
fe9 b589 30d

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Citizens' Fire Insurance Comp'y,
ON THE
FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1860,
Made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State, entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855.

NAME AND LOCATION.
First. The name of the Company is the Citizens Fire Insurance Company.
The Company is located at Brooklyn, and has an office in the City of New York, in the State of New York.

CAPITAL.
Second.—The amount of its capital stock is One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
Third.—The amount of its capital Stock paid up is One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.
Fourth.
1. Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons (in bank) ... $18,218 15
2. Real Estate unincumbered ... 11,145 61
3. Stocks owned by the Company, how secured and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:
1st. Eight hundred shares of Broadway Bank Stock ... 27,600 00
2d. Six hundred shares of Citizen's R'y Stock ... 15,000 00
4. Debts due the company secured by mortgage on real estate ... 229,000 00
5. Debts otherwise secured: Stock—loans payable on demand (market value of securities $28,187.25) ... 20,650 00
6. Debts for premiums ... 1,248 07
7. All other securities (interest accrued to date) ... 3,101 10
Total Assets of the Company ... $324,362 93

LIABILITIES.
Fifth—The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors of the company—none.
Sixth—Losses adjusted and due—none.
Seventh—Losses adjusted and not due—none.
Eighth—Losses adjusted—none.
Ninth—Losses in suspense waiting further proof, $6,500 00
Tenth—All other claims against the company—none.
Total Liabilities ... $6,500 00.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Eleventh—The greatest amount insured in any one risk ... $15,000 00
Twelfth—The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the company to be insured in any one city, town or village ... No rule.
Thirteenth—The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block ... No rule.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, } SS.
James M. McLean, President, and E. A. Walton, Secretary of Citizen's Fire Insurance Company, (to me personally known) being severally sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said company; that the said company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of cash capital invested in stocks and bonds of at least par value, or in mortgages on unincumbered real estate, worth at least double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said company, either as President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director or otherwise; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said company, and that they are the above described officers of said company.
[Signed.] J. M. McLEAN, President.
[Signed.] E. A. WALTON, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of January, 1860. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my hand and official seal. [Signed.] DAN'L SEDGE, Notary Public.
ORIGINAL.
Certificate to Expire on the 31st day of January, 1860.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois, Springfield, Jan. 27th, 1860.
Whereas, the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of the affairs as required by "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated in the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1857, and whereas said company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing H. B. Wilmarth, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of business of said company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the acts aforesaid, I Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said H. B. Wilmarth is authorized as an agent for said company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said company.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 17th day of January, 1860.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
fe9b591-30d

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus ... $335,341 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus ... $330,000 00
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus ... $283,148 03
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus ... $174,478 44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus ... $348,049 32
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Total Assets ... $1,000,984 89
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J., Total Assets ... $3,460,582 39
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS,
188..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........188
fe8-'60-ly

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000.
Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hamilton, Amos Benedict, L. S. Church, Chas. H. Abbott, GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres.
CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer. ap25-ly-d571

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Peoria.
Capital ... $500,000
Paid up in Cash ... 300,000
Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.
J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, No. 146 South Water street, Chicago.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital, $151,636.43.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts, first floor, Loomis' block. oc29-1604

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.—
JANUARY 1, 1860.
ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in Bank ... $68,509 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission ... [illegible]
Cash loaned on call ... [illegible]
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured ... [illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered (cash value) ... [illegible]
2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, Mk't Val. ... [illegible]
... " New York ... [illegible]
... " Boston ... [illegible]
... " St. Louis ... [illegible]
... " N. E. and other Stock ... [illegible]
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cents ... 16,750 00
State Stock, of Tenn., Ohio, Michigan, Missouri ... [illegible]
6 per cent ... 32,600 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin ... 2,165 00
Total Assets ... [illegible]
Total Liabilities ... [illegible]
Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy holders will admit.
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building.
fe17b482 S. W. Cor. South Water and Clark sts.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
On the 1st day of January, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL ... $400,000 00
SURPLUS ... 183,235 91
THE INVESTMENTS AND ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Cash on hand, and in Bank ... $87,379 92
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents ... 34,131 38—$121,511 30
Real Estate owned by the Company unincumbered ... 6,500 00
Am't loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate ... $36,300
Am't loaned on pledge of Bank Stock ... 46,800
Am't loaned otherwise secured ... 1,000
84,000 00

			Par Val.	Mk't V.
50 Shares	U. S. Trust Co's Stock	New York,	$5,000	$4,100
200 "	Am'n Ex. Bank	" "	20,000	19,500
200 "	Metropol'n "	" "	20,000	22,400
200 "	B'k of Commerce	" "	20,000	20,000
200 "	Man'rs & Mer'ts	" "	20,000	20,000
150 "	Continental	" "	15,000	15,450
428 "	Mechanics	" "	10,700	19,412
200 "	Phoenix	" "	10,000	11,000
200 "	Merchants Ex'ge	" "	10,000	9,800
100 "	Merchants'	" "	5,000	5,300
100 "	Ocean	" "	5,000	4,600
800 "	Farmers & Mech.	" Hartford,	80,000	84,800
200 "	City	" "	20,000	23,400
200 "	Ætna	" "	20,000	21,700
200 "	Merch's & Man'rs	" "	20,000	20,400
200 "	Mercantile	" "	20,000	20,300
200 "	Phoenix	" "	20,000	19,000
125 "	State	" "	12,500	15,125
50 "	Hartford	" "	5,000	6,600
50 "	Conn. River	" "	2,500	2,500
10 "	Hartford Co.	" "	500	500
100 "	Citizens	" Waterbury,	10,000	11,100
38 "	Waterbury	" "	1,900	2,109
4 "	Stafford	" Stafford,	400	412
101 "	Holyoke Water P'r Co's stock,		10,000	10,385
10	New Britain Water Bonds,		10,000	10,700
10	Hartford City Bonds,		10,000	10,000
10	Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds,		10,000	7,400
	Accumulated interest on investments,			5,471

Total Assets ... $582,235 91
Total Liabilities ... $40,704 53.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, O.; to whom all application for Agencies, in the Western or South Western States may be addressed. fe3-b639-1m

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Niagara Fire Insurance Comp'y,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON THE
FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1860.
In conformity with the laws of the State of Illinois.
NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of this Company is The Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.
CAPITAL.
The am't of its capital stock paid up in cash ... $200,000.00
The Surplus on the first day of January, 1860 ... 104,018.00
Total amount of capital and surplus ... $304,018.00
ASSETS.
Cash in bank and on hand ... $5,323.75
Cash in the hands of agents or other persons ... 165.70
Real estate unincumbered ... none.
Bonds owned by the company secured by mortgage on real estate, all first liens valued at $424,000 ... 218,350.00
Loans on stocks and bonds, payable on demand, made on securities of the market value of $55,[illegible] ... 38,250.75
Unpaid premiums in the course of collection ... 1,808.98
Interest on bonds and loans, accrued but not due ... 7,261.00
Bonds or stocks owned by the Company. Par Val. Mk't Val.
1. One New York City Revenue Loan Bond 6 per ct ... $15,000 $15,000
2. Seven Brooklyn Water Loan Bonds 6 per ct ... 7,000 7,000
3. Seven Hudson River Railroad 1st mort. bonds 7 per ct. int. ... 10,000 10,500
Total present m'rk't value ... 32,500.00
All other securities ... none.
Total assets of the Company ... $304,655.18
LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and due ... none.
Losses incurred and in process of adjustment ... $136.31
Losses reported, on which no action has been taken ... 500.00
Losses claimed, but resisted by the Company ... none.
Total liabilities ... $636.31
MISCELLANEOUS.
The greatest amount insured on any one risk, ordinarily ... $10,000.00
The Company has no general rule as to the amount of insurance in any one block, town or city, these depending on circumstances.
Deposits in any other States as security for losses therein ... none.
The Charter of said Company already furnished.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
LEWIS G. IRVING, Secretary.
City of New York, County of New York, } ss.
Personally appeared before me, this eleventh day of January, 1860, Jonathan D. Steele, President and Lewis G. Irving, Secretary of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, in the city of New York, and severally made oath that the above statement, by them subscribed, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner for the State in New York.
(Original.)
CERTIFICATE TO EXPIRE ON THE 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1861.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 18, 1860.
WHEREAS, The Niagara Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereof, approved January 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing H. B. Wilmarth, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said H. B. Wilmarth is authorized as an agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1860.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
fe9 b590-30d

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of the General Insurance Agency business under the firm of
Miller & Willmarth,
Will represent the following Companies.
Office No. 150 South Water Street,
DOLE's BUILDING.
HOME FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $1,452,306 00
PHENIX FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $304,487 73
NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $304,655 00
LORILLARD FIRE INS CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $261,408 54
WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $472,404 00
MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $176,822 89
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus ... $230,000 00
CONWAY FIRE INS. CO., OF CONWAY, MASS. Capital and Surplus ... $335,313 00
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $324,362 00
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $1,050,000 00
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents.
T. L. MILLER. fe13-ly H. B. WILLMARTH.

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office. Authorized Capital $500,000 | Paid in and secured, $[illegible]. Directors.—[illegible] ... Curtis L. North, General Agent; John A. Nichols, President; [illegible], City Surveyor; R. C. Wilson, Secretary.
☞ Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance. fe3-ly

HOPE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Cash Capital $150,000.
All paid in and securely invested. This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms. Apply to HAVEN & HERRICK, Agents, 92 Lake street, Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets July 1, 1859 ... $236,261 [illegible]
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

FRESH SHAD,
Halibut, Haddock, Codfish,
EELS, SMELTS, &c. L. B. PLATT & CO.

NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Accumulated Fund—$1,767,133.24.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Secretary.
E. K. WILLARD,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE NORTHWEST,
Office No. 2 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Fifteenth Annual Report of the New York Life Insurance Company:
Amount of Assets January 1st, 1859 ... $1,290,261.53
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending January 1st, 1860 ... 465,434.73
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending January 1st, 1860 ... 91,317.71
Nett amount of Rents received and accrued ... 7,323.46
Nett amount of Endowment Premium ... 143.81
$2,160,203.79
DISBURSEMENTS.
Amount paid for losses by Death ... $242,045.65
Amount paid for interest on Dividends, &c. ... 25,647.69
Amount paid for cancelled notes and return premiums on cancelled policies, &c. ... 29,669.95
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses ... 13,241.82
Amount paid for office salaries, fees to physicians, Trustees, &c. ... 16,468.52
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses ... 6,028.06
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c. ... 49,068.66
$1,767,133.24
ASSETS.
Cash in Bank ... $31,355.49
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New York and of the U. States ... 256,870.79
Real estate and fixtures, 112 and 114 Broadway ... 122,600.04
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest ... 553,996.29
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to January 1st, 1860 ... 20,550.28
Interest accrued up to January 1st, 1860 ... 26,498.77
Rents " " " " ... 1,706.34
Notes received for 40 per cent of premiums on life policies bearing interest ... 673,215.85
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents ... 26,446.19
$1,767,133.24
The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of Thirty per cent. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, and which were issued twelve months prior to January 1st, 1860, and six per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends payable on or after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.
[Signed] MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

Losses paid by the New York Life Insurance Company in the year 1859:

Charles S. Coleman, Troy, N. Y.	$5,000
E. C. Wilcox, New York	2,500
Marcus Bull, Jr., Orange Co., Va.	2,500
Robert Carter Paige, Henrico Co., Va.	5,000
Jas. H. Jackson, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,000
Jas. M. Clendenin, St. Louis, Mo.	5,000
do do do do	5,000
Charles J. Gill, do do	5,000
do do do do	5,000
Henry Bolton, Baltimore, Md.	1,500
Francis C. Hoffman, New York	1,000
Christopher C. Scott, Cambden, Ark.	1,500
T. W. Thompson, Warrentown, Miss.	5,000
J. H. Headley, Shelby, N. Y.	2,500
Edward Eggars, St. Louis, Mo.	5,000
T. F. Chapman, Victoria, Texas	4,000
E. Jones Morgan, Baltimore, Md.	1,000
E. P. Stewart, Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
Robert B. Spain, Springfield, Ill.	2,000
Thomas McGraw, Mobile, Ala.	2,000
J. M. Goldsborough, Baltimore, Md.	10,000
Hyman C. Graham, Lexington, Ky.	5,000
J. H. McCarthy, Richmond, Va.	1,000
do do do	3,000
John Farrer, Henrico Co., Va.	10,000
Thomas Shiers, Orange, N. J.	5,000
John H. Solomon, Lynchburgh, Va.	5,000
Duncan C. Ogden, San Antonio, Texas	5,000
O. B. Crampton, Baltimore, Md.	5,000
Horatio N. Johnson, Little Falls	2,500
Geo. S. Dana, Utica, N. Y.	5,000
Samuel Whitcomb, Natches, Miss.	1,000
do do do do	2,000
Manuel A. Santos, Norfolk, Va.	5,000
Thomas Morgan, Louisville, Ky.	5,000
Joseph L. Gregg, Boston, Mass.	500
C. H. Hough, Baltimore, Md.	5,000
Samuel W. Land, Grenada, Miss.	10,000
Charles Wallace, Portsmouth	2,000
Calvin A. Griffith, Mohawk, N. Y.	2,000
Reese Taylor, Mobile, Ala.	3,000
William Larimer, Stockton, Ala.	5,000
Charles G. Woolsey, Brooklyn	5,000
Thomas Haywood, Copake, N. Y.	5,000
John R. Baldwin, St. Louis, Mo.	3,000
William P. Chappel, Cincinnati, O.	5,000
Nathan Dayton, Lockport, N. Y.	5,000
Wm. D. Armstrong, Louisville, Ky.	3,000
James F. Hayward, St. Paul, Min.	5,000
Freeman Rawdon, New York	5,000
Charles J. Pythian, Frankfort, Ky.	5,000
Jacob Gutterson, Wilmington, Ill.	2,000
Wm. S. Babcock, New York	2,000
John F. Hill, Elizabethtown, Ky.	3,000
Nelson Parker, Mobile, Ala.	5,000
David Bone, Natches, Miss.	5,000
do do do	5,000
Wm. S. Woodside, Baltimore, Md.	5,000
Adam Henderson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2,000
John Gale, Mobile, Ala.	10,000
Charles Less, Charleston, S. C.	1,000
Henry Lazarus, New York	3,000
J. Hamilton Carrol, Rome, New York	1,000
	$241,600

☞ The total losses by death are TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO THOUSAND AND FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND SIXTY-FIVE CENTS, ($242,045 65).
Application for Agencies in the country can be made to the undersigned.
E. K. WILLARD,
fe1b529-30d Gen'l Agent for the Northwest.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02.
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL ... $1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ... 2,194,100 02

	Par Val.	Mk't Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$829,400 00	$893,982 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	244,810 00	234,382 00
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,600 00	92,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	32,000 00	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		75,996 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,739 56
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		294,746 26
		$2,194,100 02

Claims unadjusted and not due ... $179,957 60
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
jy13-ly No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, January 1, 1860, $236,527 02.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Ill.
fe13-ly Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LOW WATER DETECTOR,
FOR
Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers.
ASHCROFT'S PATENT.
SIMPLE,
SURE,
EFFECTIVE.
Dependant upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Pump or other contrivance liable to get out of order.
Over 1,200 have been put up in New England within the past year.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
233 Lake street, Chicago,
Sole Agents for the West.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.
se6-ly

Bags.

BAGS - BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE.
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-y-ly

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description,
furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—276 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of desired pattern.
HAM SACKS [illegible]
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our store. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake st.
Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Materials, [illegible] Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps [illegible] Rifle Sights made to order. Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.
☞ Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. my25 y

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—
SHARPS' AND COLTS' RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, [illegible] for the Mines, at 84 Lake st. H. EATON & CO.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh [illegible] J. W. DOANE & CO.

Banking and Exchange.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.
Banking Department.
Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.
Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.
We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, Mass. City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.
Being part owners of several packet lines, and by special intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., to respectable Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.
☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.....OTTO GELPCKE.....ALEX. S. SILLER.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c., &c. ja27-dawly

BUDD & BALDWIN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
CLINTON, - - - Iowa.
Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment.
Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn.; O. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent Davenport, Iowa. au8-9ma79

A. C. OERTEL,
BANKER AND BROKER,
75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland and Germany in sums of $5 and upwards. ja11-b403-6m

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,
FOND DU LAC,
WISCONSIN.
S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. A. G. BUTLER, Prest.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. no3-ly

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
BENJ. F. MOORE, Pres. A. G RUGGLES, Cash.
Collections solicited and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment, less current exchange only. Established in January, 1854.
REFERENCES.—F. G. Adams, Chicago, Ill. Metropolitan Bank, New York.

E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [illegible]

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Burlington, Iowa.
Prompt attention given to collections. Refer to I. H. Burch & Co., F. G. Adams, Underwood & Co.
JACOB A. LAUMAN. THOMAS HEDGE. GEO. C. LAUMAN.

THE BANK OF AURORA,
HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.
All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention.
Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
M. V. HALL. B. F. HALL. F. A. HALL.

MAXWELL & DART,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
No. 50 Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail. mh24-ly c379

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MORRIS, ILLINOIS.
DEWITT C. MARSHALL. [illegible] DRURY.
☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates.
REFERENCES.—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; Wheeler & Bros, Chicago, Ill.; Bockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank
of
WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE. [illegible]
Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY,
J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,
No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York.
Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts, Paper, and attends to instructions of correspondents.
Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends.
Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago. oc19 a4a3 6m

L. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams. fe13

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
$25 $35 AND $40.
L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED
Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $100 Machines; are large, [illegible] common spools, do the coarsest and finest work, [illegible] RUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. Either Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell Tuck, Gather and Embroider.
They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at several Fairs. The $25 Machine, (Young's Patent) is equal in capacity to the $100 machines. Turns back on hinges without unbanding runs with high speed and very still. Made in Chicago. [illegible]
Samples, Circulars and Cut sent on receipt of stamp.
We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGE, adjusted to all thicknesses of cloth, and all widths of hem; [illegible] CAN BE EASILY ATTACHED TO ANY SEWING MACHINE. Price [illegible].
LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.
☞ AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us at 84 Lake street, or address N. CORNELL & CO. P. O. Box 3893, Chicago, Illinois. oct4

THE ELLITHORPE QUARTZ PULVERIZER.
This machine is the result of a long and active experience in producing machinery for the crushing and pulverizing of hard rock, and minerals of all descriptions.
The extensive quartz fields of California, Australia, New and Old Mexico, as well as the new discoveries in Kansas, have as yet produced but a very small portion of gold, and even that, under an expense that has made quartz mining extremely uncertain. [illegible]
The ponderous proportions of these discarded machines, [illegible]
In introducing the "Ellithorpe Quartz Pulverizer" to the miner, we will give its actual working capacity and working results, not based upon a single experimental trial, but the result of many days labor upon the hardest material in the form of quartz, and original formations of trap and granite rocks. The advantages of this machine are these:
1st.—It weighs only 210 pounds.
2d.—It can be easily transported to any remote place.
3d.—It is simple in construction, and no more liable to get out of repair than a common turning lathe, it having but two plain journals of friction.
4th.—Its pulverizing surfaces can be replaced in less than five minutes, at a cost not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents.
5th.—Each set of surfaces will pulverize ten times the amount of quartz that the same weight of metal will on the face of the common stampers, and perform it in less than one-tenth of the time.
6th.—It does not require one-fourth the power that a common stamping mill does.
7th.—It pulverizes the rock uniformly, and to a fineness that cannot be attained with the stampers. [illegible]
Any kind of motive power can be attached to this mill. It requires no expense in putting up; an axe and an auger, with the labor of two men for four hours, will put it in readiness for operation. [illegible]
Price of Mill, complete, with 4 Sets Pulverizing Surfaces ... [illegible]
Each extra Set Pulverizing Surfaces ... [illegible]
A. O. ELLITHORPE & CO.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

EVERY LADY IN AMERICA
Who Values Comfort, Health and Economy,
SHOULD HAVE one of
Thomson's Corrugated Skirts.
[illegible]

ROSE GLYCERINE—A preparation [illegible] recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin [illegible] FENTON & CO.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Malcolm McNeill and John W. Fraser have made default in the payment of [illegible] dated on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1857 [illegible] ... Chicago, February 22, 1860. [illegible], Trustee.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—Circuit Court of Cook Co., in Chancery. John P. King vs. John P. Conklin, Gordon Conkling, Godfrey Bryant, Peter Pacey and Charles J. Tremain.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause, [illegible] will, on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, [illegible] lots fifty-six [56] and fifty-seven [57] in Cottage Grove subdivision of part of [illegible] of the third principal meridian.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, Feb. 23, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas [illegible] did, on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1858, [illegible] ... ANDREW LARSON, Trustee.
Chicago, February 17th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term A. D. 1860. Deville R. Holt vs. Robert Gillespie.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Robert Gillespie that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 18th day of January A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Deville R. Holt and against the estate of the said Robert Gillespie, for the sum of fourteen hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1860. Daniel C. Moore vs. William F. Cottle and James N. Banks.—In Chancery. [illegible]
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Cyrus Clark and Catharine, his wife, did on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to [illegible] Steadman, Cashier of the Bank of the [illegible] ...
ELISHA R. POTTER, Receiver.
[illegible], Attorney for Receiver.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned, Assignees of Rufus P. Burlingame, will offer for sale at public auction, at the office of John Armstrong, No. 141 Kinzie street, [illegible] ...
SAMUEL HOWE,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Assignees of said R. P. Burlingame.
Chicago, Feb. 4, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The executors of the Estate of J. Barber will offer for sale at Public Auction at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the 15th day of May next, the following lots and description of property [illegible]:
LOTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. [illegible]
LOTS IN PERU, ILL. [illegible]
LAND IN WINNEBAGO CO. ILL. [illegible]
LANDS IN TOWN & COUNTY OF OTTAWA, MICH. [illegible]
TERMS.—One half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and with satisfactory security.
S. LIND and S. S. SLATER, Executors.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. David Walters vs. Asa Vail and Ellen E. Vail. Bill to foreclose Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order [illegible] ...
IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated Chicago, February 13, 1860.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a Deed of Assignment, [illegible] ...
B. W. PHILLIPS, Assignee.

WHEREAS, JOHN WOODbridge, Jr., and Elizabeth R., his wife, did on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1858, [illegible] ...
PAUL CORNELL, [illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 29, 1860.

The exchange market continues close. Some of the banks refuse to sell to soldiers, though there seems to be a disposition not to let the rates go higher. It may be forced up before the supply can be improved. The current selling rate is ¼ per cent. premium for currency; buying ¼ better. Gold 102@3, with only limited demand.

The general money market is close, and collections different. The banks have an abundance of money, but confine their discounts strictly to business paper. That is exceedingly scarce. A supply can scarcely be expected till navigation opens.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—We published some time since a list of Ill. Banks whose securities were on Mo. Stocks, on which the Auditor had made a call for additional security. We notice that the bills of these banks have been thrown out in Detroit and some other cities. It should be remembered that Illinois banks are required to have securities whose value shall be ten per cent above their issues. It is to make up this surplus that the call was issued. If the stocks are still ample security for all the bills they are out, if the banks should be wound up, and hence the bills of all those banks are freely taken by all the banks in this city. Our bankers feel entirely secure in taking them, and we presume when the matter is understood they will be treated as other Illinois money in neighboring cities.

WISCONSIN COUNTERFEITS.—Among the latest counterfeits are the following:

Bank of the Interior, Wausau, Wis.—5s, photographed; purple color.

Bank of Oconto, Wis.—5s, altered from some broken Nebraska bank.

Farmer's Bank, Hudson, Wis.—10s, altered; vignette man, boys, horses, on lower left end; head of girl.

Jefferson County Bank, Wis.—100s, altered from 5s; bank issues none over 5s.

Attempts have been made recently to circulate notes on the following banks. They are frauds—no such institutions being legally in existence:

American Bank, Dover, Ind.

Bank of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Ashland, Indiana.

Waterville Bank, Ohio.

Farmers' Bank of Wickford, Wis.

Brownville Bank and Land Company, Nebraska.

BRANCH BANK AT MCGREGOR.—The Bank Commissioners of Iowa have located a Branch of the State Bank of Iowa at McGregor.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

At some of the Banks and other institutions we are in armed a rather severe pressure is felt, and that money seems to be tighter every day. With some of these, the largest, more Eastern Sight Exchange is required to-day than for some time past, at the high rate of 1½ premium for available funds; and though collections are now being made from the country, there is no cessation to the demand, to any of the Eastern cities, which still hang over many. Rates of exchange on the South are some easier, sales being made at 1¼, as it is easy to say available funds, while there is 1½ premium. Bankable funds have been so scarce for a few days past, that money dealers have had to borrow daily of each other.

CINCINNATI.—We quote the following from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

There was a continued good demand for money to-day, and the market was close with nearly all the houses.

There was a very good demand for Eastern Exchange, and rates were firm, but unchanged from Saturday. Eastern sells at equal to 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was not much inquiry for gold. We quote:

New York sight	BUYING. 8@9 prem.
New York 10 days	8@9 prem.
American Gold	2@— prem.
Canada Great Western Railway.—Traffic for the week ending Feb. 24, 1860:	
Passengers	$13,127.05
Freight and Live Stock	20,447.00
Mail and sundries	1,813.00
Total	$35,387.05
Corresponding week of last year	33,441.54½
Decrease	$ 1,961.95½

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to February 23d:

	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton	$66,466	$5,275,534	
Corn	420,150	402,628	
Provisions	1,077,893	903,898	
Pork	11,253	161,319	150,066
Lard	18,512	34,784	16,272
Tallow	249,949	424,399	174,450
Beef	34,000	301,500	267,500
Total	$1,902,527	$7,577,062	$607,788
Increase as compared with 1859		$5,674,535	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—We annex a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at the port of New York, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
Dry Goods	$1,220	$2,209,464	$6,260,254	$8,269,214
Gen. Merchandise	960,344	1,401,644	4,180,254	6,173,286
Total for the week	3,111,474	4,560,194	$ 10,440,508	$14,442,500
Previously reported	37,377,034	41,590,743	84,440,715	
Since Jan. 1	40,488,508	46,150,937	$94,881,223	

The ugly fact is here apparent that according to the books of the port of New York, the country has already run in debt some THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS or nearly, since the first of January. True a portion of this will be made up by shipments of cotton from the South, but the balance, whatever it is, must be paid in specie. A part of it has already gone forward; but if the good sense of importers does not restrain them, it were well if a decided "pinch" in the money market prevented such an enormous drain of coin this year as we supposed left.

We must import less and sell more.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, Feb. 29, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour Bbls.	Wh't Bush.	Corn Bush.	Oats Bush.	Rye Bush.	Barley Bush.	Grass Seed Lbs.
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
R. Island R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Northwest'n R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

	Flour Bbls.	Wheat Bush.	Corn Bush.	Oats Bush.	Rye Bush.	Barley Bush.	Hogs Dressed No.	Live No.	Cattle Dressed No.	Live No.	Lard Lbs.
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Galena R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Northwest'n R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. A. St. L. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

The Flour market to-day was unusually quiet, with but a limited inquiry for superfine and extra, and sales at $4.80@4.85 for good brands of Spring extra; $5.75 for good white Winter; and $4.85 for good Rye flour. Wheat was in good demand and firm—the inquiry being chiefly by millers, with sales of No. 2 Spring (old receipts) at 99c, equal to $1.01 for new receipts, and $1.00 for new receipts in an outside store or depot; Rejected Spring (old receipts) 90c in store and $1.01@1.07½ for common to choice in lots on the track; the receipts of Corn were heavier to-day, and the market dull and spiritless, under which prices declined 1c, with sales of about 18,000 bushels at 43½@44c for No. 1 in store, and 41c for Rejected. Oats were quiet and rather neglected—transactions being light at 35@36c on track. Rye in good demand and firm at 80c for No. 1 and 79c for inferior. Barley active and advanced 2@3c—with sales at 60@75c. Timothy Seed declined 5c—sales ranging from $2.62½@2.75. Clover quiet. Hungarian Grass, 75@90c. Highwines steady at 20c.

The Provision market continues quiet, and transactions are limited to 34,000 lbs. Bulk Sides at 6½c packed. Lard in active demand and advanced 1c, with sales of prime Leaf at 10½c. Tallow firm. Hides steady.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Breadstuffs are generally rather quiet. There is a fair demand for wheat for export, and we are receiving out considerably more than was shipped at this time last year. Flour is held too high for shipment to Europe, generally, standing the many disappointments they have encountered. The speculators still adhere to their theory of an active breadstuffs market and high prices this summer, business in itself to be the firmness of the holders.

CINCINNATI.—Feb. 27.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

In the general markets to-day, there was no material change. There was a good demand for lard at 10½c for kettle rendered, and inquiry for bacon at 7½c for shoulders and 10 @10½c for sides. Mess pork is held at $17@18.50, for new. Mess beef is in fair inquiry at $17@18.50. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat is in good demand, at 99c@$1.01 for prime to fancy white. Corn is in fair demand at 43@44c for prime to fancy white. Oats are quiet at 34@35c for prime to fancy white. Rye is in fair request with sales at $1.00@1.02 for prime to fancy white. Barley is in good supply at 1.05@1.15 for prime to fancy white. Timothy seed is in fair request at $2.50@2.75 for prime to fancy white. Clover seed is in fair request at $2.75@3.00 for prime to fancy white. Highwines are in good request at 20c.

CHICAGO.—Feb. 27.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Receipts of Flour and Grain to-day, as reported by the Railroads and Canal, were as follows:

	Flour Bbls.	Wheat Bush.	Corn Bush.	Oats Bush.	Rye Bush.	Barley Bush.	Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Lard Lbs.
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Galena R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Northwest'n R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. A. St. L. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

Shipments of Flour and Grain to-day, as reported by the Railroads and Canal, were as follows:

	Flour Bbls.	Wheat Bush.	Corn Bush.	Oats Bush.	Rye Bush.	Barley Bush.	Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Lard Lbs.
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Galena R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Northwest'n R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
C. A. St. L. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1860.

HOUSE.—Mr. Parrott presented the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, asking admission into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Ruffin called up his motion, made yesterday, to amend the Journal. His name on the last vote for Printer was not recorded.

After further debate Mr. Corwin said there could be no doubt about Mr. Ruffin's voting. Should the journal be corrected it would result in what is called a tie vote, and there would be no election. With a view of coming to as speedy a conclusion as possible, he wished to offer a preamble reciting the facts in the case, coinciding with a resolution declaring that notwithstanding the informality in the election, Mr. Ford be declared the Printer of the present Congress.

Mr. Ruffin refused to yield the floor for the introduction of the resolution. He had a right to have his name recorded for Mr. Glossbrenner.

The House ordered the journal to be so corrected.

The Speaker declared that the election would be considered as a nullity.

Mr. Corwin made an ineffectual effort to offer his resolution.

The Speaker said the House would proceed to the election of a Printer.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Flour—Nothing of moment doing. Corn Meal 14@15s. Buckwheat Flour in the street 14s. Grain—The trade is limited; Round Yellow Corn at the Central Depot 77c, and a car-load of State four rowed Barley at 75c. Street prices unchanged—53c for Rye, 40@42c for Oats, and 60c for Corn. Whisky—Sales 140 brls S. F. at 22½c. We quote a sale of 1500 lbs fine ct 55c per lb.

HOG PACKING.—The Louisville *Commercial Review* says:

Nothing new or important has been reported during the week. Some addl. final points have been heard from, and some final statements have been received, but as they do not vary the totals more than five hundred hogs, it is unnecessary to reproduce the tables this week. The deficiency at present is 165,000 hogs.

LOUISVILLE.—Feb. 27.—Small sales of flour at former rates. The millers have put up the price of wheat to $1.25 and $1 30 for prime red and white. Sales on orders of 50 bbls mess pork at $17.25, 20 bbls plantation mess beef, at $10, a few hf bbls mess beef at $8, and 30 casks bacon at previous rates. Sales of raw whisky at 20½c. Sales of hay from store at $23 per ton. A sale of 60 bbls cloverseed to the trade at $4.40; it is retailing at $4.75.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

FLOUR—Receipts, 490 brls. Market quiet. Sales were; 300 brls "Princeton" and 190 brls "Waverly" Spring extra on p. t.; 160 brls good Spring extra at $4.25 del; 120 brls do at $4.30 on track; 100 brls White Winter extra at $4.75 del; 50 brls Fine at $3.50 del; 130 brls Rye Flour at $4.35 per bbl.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 4,651 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 1900 bu No. 2 Spring (new receipts) as on sample warehouse; at $1.00 in store; 700 bu do (old receipts) at 99c in store; 700 bu Rejected (old receiving) at 40c in store; 300 bu choice extra Club in bags at $1.02½ on track; 200 bu do at $1.05 on track; 150 bags selected No. 2 Spring at $1.00@1.01; 200 bags do at $1.02 on track; 1200 bu No. 2 at $1.05 on track; 200 bu do at $1.07 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 25,624 bu. Dull and lower. Sales were: 16,000 bu No. 1 in lots at 44c in store; 2000 bu do at 43½c in store; 500 bu do at 43½c in store; 4000 bu do, for delivery at this month, seller's option, at 43½c in store; 1000 bu Rejected at 41c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 1413 bu. Quiet. Sales were; 300 bu block at 35c on track; 500 bu No. 1 at 35c on track; 200 bu on spot. Sales in bags at 36c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 415 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 40 bags inferior at 76c on track; 300 bags No. 1 in lots at 80c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1193 bu. In good demand and unchanged. Sales were: 400 bu on spot; extra prime at 76c on track; 600 bu and 57 bags No. 1 at the same; 400 bu choice at 68½c on track; 101 bags do at 68c on track; 100 bags do at 65½c on track; 300 bu No. 2 at 60c in store; 400 bu No. 2 at 60c in store; 100 bu No. 2 at 60c in store.

SEEDS—Receipts, 17,960 lbs. Timothy declined 5c. Sales were:—138 bags good to prime in lots at $2.75; 25 bbls do at $2.85@4. Clover quiet. Sales were:—2 bbls good at $4.45; 2 bbls do at $4.45. Hungarian Grass quiet. Sales were:—50 bu prime at 80c; 40 bu common at 75c.

HIGHWINES.—Receipts, 145 brls. In limited request and steady. 20 brls sold sold at 20c.

ALCOHOL.—24 sales at 20c.

PROVISIONS.—Quiet. Mess Pork nominal at $17. Bulk Meats in limited demand. Sales were:—14,000 lbs Sides at 6½c packed.

LARD.—Advanced ½c. Sales were:—235 bbls prime Leaf in two lots at 10½c.

TALLOW.—10 brls butchers' at 10c; 2 brls packers' at 9½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts, 125. Market more active. Sales were:

4	Hogs, averaging 160 lbs, at	$ 5.75
2	" 165	5.80
2	" 170	5.85
2	" 187	6.00
15	" 190	6.10
2	" 195	6.15
2	" 200	6.20
2	" 205	6.25
2	" 210	6.30
2	"